THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

THE FOLLOWING is the text of Col. Bradford's speech at the installation of the new Maharaja of Jeypore:

"Maharajah Sahib, Sirdars and Ahilkars of the Jeypoor State:—

You are all aware that the object of my presence in this Durbar to-day has been to convey the formal recognition of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, of Maharajah Madho Sing, Bahadoor, as Ruler of the Jeypoor State in succession to His late lamented Highness Maharaja Sewai Ram Singh, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., and it is a great satisfaction to me that a duty which is of such vital importance to the Jeypoor State should have been delegated to me.

Although the succession of a new Chief is always an occasion of rejoicing, it is but fitting that I should refer to the deep feeling of regret felt by His Excellency the Viceroy and of the Members of the Government of India at the premature death of so loyal and faithful an ally and so wise and enlightened a Ruler. Speaking for myself individually, I regard his removal from amongst us as a personal loss; for we had been on terms of intimate friendship for many years. By not a few Englishmen of all ranks the news of his death will have been received with feelings of genuine regret, while throughout Rajpootana, and indeed, in India generally, universal sympathy has been, and will continue to be, shown.

But if this loss has been a severe one to those less intimately connected with Jeypore, how much more must it be felt by you and all classes in this State over whom he ruled so many years with such beneficience and with such kindly consideration?

Though retiring and simple in his personal habits, he grudged no expense that could add to the comfort of his people; and the many monuments both in this city and throughout the State of his thoughtfulness and care for others are substantial proofs of how unselfishly he sought their welfare. It would be impossible for me to refer to each of these; but as instances I may mention—the College, in which no less than 500 pupils are daily receiving an education—and numerous schools—the noble Hospital which commemorates the visit of the late Lord Mayo, and the Dispensaries established throughout the State, in which the sick and infirm are gratuitously cared for—the Water Supply—the Lighting of the city—the Gardens: to all of which advantages it is that Jeypore owes its reputation as a most favored city.

His loyalty was on all occasions conspicuous, and I cannot better illustrate the strength of it than by mentioning that, even on the near approach of death, when his wishes regarding the future of the State were being repeated aloud to the bystanders, he called attention to the omission of an expression of his unalterable attachment to the British Government.

In congratulating your Highness on the high position to which you have been called, I cannot do better than urge you to follow the example set by so estimable a Ruler.

If you tread in the same path of loyalty, that he trot, and shew the same regard and consideration for the people over whom you have now to rule, that he displayed, you may feel certain that Her Majesty's Government will continue to you the same friendship and support, that was so cordially accorded to your predecessor.

Your Highness must remember that the prosperity of your State will depend on the success of your endeavours to attach to yourself the confidence and good will of your nobles and the sympathies of your subjects generally.

The certain road to this success is to identify yourself with their interests; to strive to the utmost of your power that justice is obtainable by all; and so to rule your own life that your subjects, while obeying you as a ruler, may respect you as a man.

It is with the fullest confidence that no effort on your Highness' part will be wanting to prove a worthy successor to Maharaja Sewai Ram Sing Bahadur, that the Government of India have ratified their selection of you as head of the Jeypore State.

Your Highness will be the first to recognise the fact that you have as yet had no experience in the onerous and difficult duties of administration; and your Highness and all the Nobles and Officials will perceive the necessity for a time of the help and assistance of the British Government.

The manner, in which this should be afforded in the best interests of your Highness and the State, will require a consideration, which we have not as yet had time to give to the question; but on this point the Orders of Government will be received hereafter.

To you, the Nobles and Officials of the State, I would convey congratulations on the loyal manner in which, during what must always be an occasion of great anxiety, you have worked together.

I would impress upon you that the good administration of an important State, such as this is, must always largely depend on the support and assistance afforded to its Ruler by its leading members, whether Feudatories or Officials; and this, I feel sure, will not be withheld by any of you from a Chief whom your own voices have approved and the Government of India have now acknowledged as your Suzerain.

I urge this the more particularly now, as some of you will be very closely connected with the administration and directly concerned in its reputation for good or for evil.

In conclusion I have now the pleasure, on the part of the British Government, to place your Highness on the *Guddee* of the Jeypore State where I trust that you may have a long, a happy, and a prosperous rule."

THE CROWN of William Penn's hat, which is to adorn his thirty-six foot statue surmounting the lofty tower of the new Philadelphia public buildings, will be just five hundred and thirty-five feet from the pavement. The highest towers, which have yet been constructed, are those of the Cologne cathedral, which are five hundred and twenty-five feet.

THE MANNERS and customs of Anglo-Indians, says a contemporary, are being changed in one very important particular. In his review of the maritime trade of British India with other countries for the official year 1879-80, Mr. O'Conor remarks tha t "whiskey has replaced brandy to a great extent a mong Anglo-Indians." Beer, too, he says, is gra dually giving way to whiskey. India last year im ported 301,000 gallons of whiskey and gin; this amount being mostly whiskey. The average l mportation used to be 185,000 gallons. The beer trade, both in imported and Indian-brewed beer, is showing sig ns of a decline; though with the hill beer, this was chiefly due to so many of the troops being in Afgnanistan. The trade in wine is also declining.

RAILWAYS OF THE GLOBE.—In the statistics of the railways of Europe, Germany heads the list with a network of permanent way amounting to 20,300 miles. England stands next with 18,360 miles of railway; France has 15,585 miles; Russia, 14,455 miles; Austria and Hungary, 11,995 miles; Italy, 5,474 miles; and, finally, Greece under nine miles. The United States of America have network of lines equal to that of five-sixths of the whole of Europe, and show an extent of 84, 980 miles of permanent way. The other States of America possess only 12,660 miles; Asia has 9,300, Australia 2, 600, and Africa 1,300 miles.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT proposes to sequestrate the property of the monasteries of the Greek Church, whose wealth in bullion, precious stones, and work of art, is computed at from 150,000,000 to $300,000,000, and whose annual revenues are estimated at $2, 500,000, allowing the members a suitable support, but restoring the above to the public treasury.

TUESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

WE HAVE HAD before us for some days past the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the report of the Burdwan Division. As usual the Lieutenant lays much stress upon tours, His Honor says: "The Commissioner inspected the head-quaters offices of every district, and the three sub-divisional offices of Raneegunge, Rampore Haut, and Moheshrekha. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad to find that his inspections had embraced a larger number of the sub-divisional offices. Locomotion is easy in this Division, and there is nothing to prevent the Commissioner from visiting all, or nearly all, the sub-divisions at least once a year."

THE FOLLOWING remarks are made under the head of public health:

Epidemic fever has, it is stated; almost disappeared from Midnapore; but small-pox and cholera carried off a large number of people during the past year. No less than 515 villages were attacked with small-pox in the Contai subdivision. The disease had fortunately died out before the close of the year. Hooghly and Howrah were generally healthy, and it is stated that the whole tract of country affected by the Dankooni drainge scheme enjoyed remarkable immunity from disease. It is satisfactory to observe that the subject of drainage improvement is attracting attention in so many parts of this division. The epidemic fever has probably had the effect of exciting interest in the question among the educated and intelligent classes which abound in these quasi-metropolitan districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it may be found possible to do much good by inexpensive local schemes. The Government will give all possible consideration to such projects when they come before it. With regard to the tract lying east of the station of Midnapore, which is reported to have become unhealthy since the construction of the Midnapore Canal, the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department will be moved to take the matter up and have it thoroughly investigated.

THE MATERIAL condition of the people is thus noticed:

Notwithstanding the difficulties felt here and there from short crops during the past year, the material condition of the people is said to have been generally prosperous, signs of improvement being specially observable among the agricultural classes who have of late had the advantage of many good harvests and continued high prices. The Collector of Beerbhoom remarks on the large number of perpetual leases registered (no doubt on payment of lump sums by way of *bonus*), and on the number of purchases of holdings by ryots at court sales. Labourers, and people in receipt of fixed incomes, have naturally felt the pressure arising from dear markets; but in some parts, notably in Howrah, the former earn high wages and are able as a rule to live in tolerable comfort. It is no doubt true, as the Commissioner points out that the most depressed class of the community consists of the agricultural labourers in the more remote parts, who have neither capital nor land and are unable and unwilling to go elsewhere in search of more remunerative employment.

THE FOLLOWING remarks occur under the head of manufactures and mines:

Silk, jute, cotton, indigo, iron, brass, and bell metal are the principal industries of the Division. In Midnapore silk manufactures continue to decline, and the year under review six out of nine filatures in the Ghattal sub-division remained closed In Beerbhoom the working was more profitable owing as it seems, chiefly to the low rates of wages, no change having occurred in these for the past 25 years. Tusser silk manufacture is said to have revived in this district. Large quantities of this silk are also produced in Midnapore. The Jute and cotton mills of Hooghly and Howrah were busy during the year, but the manufacture of country cloth is in a languishing state. Indigo factories exist in Midnapore Bankoora, and Beerbhoom. In Midnapore the area under cultivation fell off in the past year, but there was a great improvement in the outturn as well as in the prices realized. In Bankoora and Beerbhoom the season was less favourable. No attempt has yet been made to start again the Bengal iron-works in Burdwan, so unfortunately closed, but there has been it is said, some talk of re-opening the iron furnaces formerly worked at Mahomed Bazar in Beerbhoom. The pottery works of Raneegunge are conducted on an extensive scale, and the ware is said to be hard and durable of excellent quality and design. The output of the six leading coal companies at Raneegunge amounted to 469,699 tons during the year. They all mine on the English plan, making large galleries, and leaving nearly one third of the coal to support the roof. Accidents are rare at the mines.

WE REPRODUCE the following observations, which occur under the heads of "state of public feeling" and "the public press":

State of public feeling.—The license-tax is still unpopular, but dissatisfaction has been mitigated by the exemption of the lowest class formerly assessed. The exemption, the Commissioner remarks, practically removes all reasonable ground for discontent with the tax by making it a tax on the mercantile and money-lending classes, who are quite able to bear it. In Burdwan a strong feeling of dissatisfaction with the Afghan War is said to exist among the educated classes, who believe that the public burdens are likely to be increased on that account. In Hooghly there is a large educated community, in which are found many of the leaders of native society in Calcutta who have their homes in that district. Much interest is taken in public questions, and they are keenly discussed. In Midnapore there has been a good deal of agitation in some parts in consequence of disputes between landlords and tenants, and the ryots of the Majnamoota and Jellamoota estates, lately settled by Government officials, have formed an extensive combination to resist the enhanced rates fixed under the recent settlement. The disposal of some of the suits which have been instituted to contest the enhancements will, it may be hoped open the way shortly to a satisfactory understanding with the ryots.

The Public Press.—There has been no addition to the vernacular newspapers of the Division. Burdwan, Midnapore and Howrah have each a weekly paper and Hooghly has two weekly papers and a monthly periodical. The *Education Gazette* is the best known of the local newspapers, and the only one which is said to exercise any appreciable influence on public opinion; but Calcutta papers, both English and Vernacular, circulate largely among educated classes. The general tone of the local press is said to be loyal, temperate, and conciliatory.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant-Gove[illegible] the Burdwan report contains the following [illegible] tions under the head of land revenue:

The realizations from permanently settled est[illegible] good but those from temporarily settled estates [illegible] to individuals and Government estates did not reac[illegible] percentages than 51·5 and 60·4 respectively. These [illegible] factory results are due to the combinations among [illegible] on private and Government estates in Midnapore to resist enhanced rates. Collections have been at a stand-still in the large estates of Majnamoota and Jellamoota pending the decision of the civil courts as to the fairness of the assessments. The Commissioner remarks:—"So far as I have been able to gather the combination to resist has been organised by a small clique of the more wealthy and obstinate tenants on the estates influenced by a few grievancemongers and law agents, and the majority of the tenantry would gladly accept the settlement rates and withdraw from the contest."

We wish some detailed particulars had been given on this subject. We should like to know the rate at which the rent has been increased in Government estates.

HIS HONOR makes the following remarks on the working of Committees:

The Commissioner speaks well of the Municipal, Road Cess, and Education Committees. The members have generally shown much interest in the various matters coming within their cognizance. The elective system prevails in the Burdwan and Serampore Municipalities. The Burdwan Commissioners are said to recognize the duties and responsibilities of their office, and to have become more regular in their attendance at meetings. At Serampore the elective system has not been equally successful, but it has not been thought desirable, for the present, to revert to nomination.

REGARDING the conduct of Zemindars the Resolution says:

In Midnapore serious disputes broke out between some zemindars and their ryots in the Contai sub-division in consequence of enhancements and attempts to levy illegal cesses. In some cases the zemindars had been attempting to enforce the payment of rents in kind, instead of in cash as hitherto,—an attempt which the ryots were certainly warranted in resisting by all legal means. It was found essential to bind down the principal zemindars to keep the

peace. In Beerbhoom there was some trouble on the estates of Mohunt Gopal Das and Baboo Durga Prasanna Ghose, attempts being made by the servants of the former to harass the ryots through the criminal courts. One or two other zemindars are unfavorably noticed in this district. In Hooghly the Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to find that the only zemindar named, a gentleman who is always prominent on all public occasions and has done much for the cause of education and charity, is said to be "very much disliked by his ryots whose rents he enhances to the utmost of his power." In Howrah the ryots are described as able to hold their own, but the zemindars on their side are reported to be generally reasonable in their demands. Generally throughout this division the Commissioner considers that "both zemindar and ryots are in a constant state of preparedness to assert their rights, and except in the case of a specially astute or unscrupulous and wealthy zemindar, the ryots have the best of it."

The attack on the Hooghly Zemindar seems to us to be a stab in the dark. Why should a landholder be gibbeted to infamy, because he exercises the legal power of enhancing rent? We dare say the zemindar referred to will not allow these remarks to pass unnoticed.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Gowhati correspondent:

In continuation of my sketches of Assam celebrities commenced in your issue of some weeks back, I got down a few lines this time regarding one officer, I allude to Mr. Maxwell, District Superintendent of Police of this district. Hot and imperious in temper, unnecessarily rude to his subordinates he has managed to make the police service most unpopular in the district. It cannot be said that he has done any thing to improve the efficiency of the local police, for there is the same lack of energy and intelligence in the proceedings of the force as heretofore. The Superintendent's ungenerous treatment above referred to has as a matter of fact, obliged many to resign and this was noticed in the Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the Administration Report of the Assam Police for 1878-79, though no attempt was then made to trace the cause. If any Policeman or Police officer got ill he is compelled to go to the Police Hospital, an asylum dreaded more than a dungeon, where the unhappy patient pines in wretched solitude unattended and uncared-for.

REFERRING to a rumour regarding the retransfer of the Khanacool police station to the jurisdiction of the Deputy Magistrate of Moheshrekha, our Amta correspondent thinks that such a measure if taken will confer a great boon upon the people of Khanacool. There is not sufficient work for an independent court, while the trouble and expense to the people of Khanacool is very great.

A CORRESPONDENT who has experience of the Naga tribes writes:

There are two questions in connection with the Nagas the solution of which is worth consideration. First have the Nagas any good reason to be dissatisfied with the British Raj if so what is it? Second, how can the Nagas be reconciled to the British Government? From a conversation with some Nagas I gather the causes of dissatisfaction to be, first, the impressment of Naga labor by British officers irrespective of any consideration as to the extent to which cultivation suffers, and second treatment of all Nagas of different clans in the same style the general result is *Julum*. As for reconciling them to the British this can be done only through the agency of the criminal tribes. The Nagas it is very curious have not much respect for the [illegible] these b[illegible] of the [illegible] of them[illegible] power [illegible] at first [illegible] to the A[illegible] ture on [illegible] expendit[illegible]

OUR CORDIAL acknowledgments are due to our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* for the very flattering opinion he entertains of our paper. Of course he takes exception to some of our articles; and he could not do otherwise. It would be unreasonable to expect that he should subscribe to all our opinions, and at all times merge his individuality in us. We only regret that on such occasions our articles should prove such as "no one can read without pain," the more so as bare truth is such a nasty, dirty, prying, poking affair, and we cannot shake it off, and the more our *penchant* for it the greater becomes the libel. Then English nerve, so firm and braced up in its native clime, becomes most painfully irritable under the grilling sun of India, and the slightest tickling is apt to bring on a violent fit of convulsions, and yet it is impossible always to keep clear of it. Take for instance the harmless joke of the "Palavering Lot." An Englishman may say of the members of the House of Commons—

> "Then Courtney suggested *de die in diem*,
> *Verbatim* Reports! Well, of course they may try 'em,
> But *Punch* would just warn the Palavering lot,
> That at 85, Fleet Street, no rubbish is shot,"

and the world at large may enjoy it and smile over it, but repeat it within the precincts of the ditch and "no one can read it without pain," and it comes out in awful "bad taste." "Bad form" is the slang of the day; isn't it friend I. D. N? The climate tells upon English memory too, at least we think so, for our contemporary seems to have completely forgotten all and every thing about the past history of the Calcutta Corporation, and complaisantly asks where is the disappointment? He does not remember the "municipal loquacity" which lumbered his columns by the yard, always headed "Mr. J. Wilson," and its consequent wrangling, which culminated in the loud farce of Hogg *vrs.*, Wilson not unlike in its minor traits to Bardwell *vrs.* Pickwick. He quite forgets the laudable exertions of Mr. Wilson to secure the elective system for the town. He has no recollection of the half of the merchants and tradesmen when they found that the principle of untramelled election gave to the fixed native inhabitants much greater advantages, than to European birds-of-passage; of their resolution to defeat the law by not offering themselves as candidates for election; of the repeated refusal of Mr. Wilson to appear as a candidate even when the natives, who requested him, engaged to undertake the canvass for him; and of the defeat which resulted some time after owing to causes which we do not care to notice, but which were honorable to Mr. Wilson. Had he thought fit to remember these facts, he would have easily found out where the shoe pinches. He can easily ascertain by enquiry that the resolution on the part of the English inhabitants was at one time thought so prejudicial to his scheme by Sir Richard Temple that Messrs. Reynolds, Lane, Grimley, and Gribble had to appear to save appearances, though they were just the men whose official duties left them no leisure to look after municipal work. He can also enlighten us, if he will, why the number of European candidates at the last election was even less than at the first. Surely he wont appeal to the cuckoo cry of Englishmen being averse "to the trouble and worry of the canvass," for he knows well that no nation on earth is more accustomed to canvass for votes than the English. Among no other nation has a Duchess kissed a butcher to win a vote for her protege. There is scarcely a public institution in England—parochial, municipal, scholastic or parliamentary—which does not require votes, and men who are accustomed to them should rather teach the natives to learn the value of English institutions than leave the field entirely to them under the false plea of "the trouble and worry" of canvassing; and they would have done so had they not known for certain that under the present system they would have, at the municipal board, to cope with a native majority. For the information of our contemporary of short memory we may add that at the old corporation meetings, the so-called "loquacity" was much more abundant than in the present one, that it proceeded mainly from non-official Europeans; and that two Anglo-Indian editors, Messrs. Fenwick and Wilson, took rank with the longest speakers. Matched against them and J. B. R. the natives came out only second best. Then, however, the Anglo-Indian papers did not complain of non-official long-windedness, but of official overbearing insolence. The natives who did not then join the opposition were dubbed apple eaters. The non-officials having now retired the latter are [illegible] as "obstructionists." They are ever at fault. We are glad to have the assurance of our contemporary that he accepts the term "black nigger" and takes it as an insult to the Europeans." Somehow our friend the *Indian Observer* has not always done so and he is, we believe, a European and by birth an Englishman.

FRIDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Bengal Government to report on the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act. It comprises the following gentlemen: The Inspector-General of Registration, President; and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, the Nawabs Syed Ashgur Ali, Bahadoor, and Abdul Lutif and the Hon'ble Syed Ameer Hussein.

AT A recent meeting of the Balloon Society of Great Britain, the President read a letter from a member thereof, who made one of his ascents in a thunderstorm, and found the atmosphere, at an altitude of about 200 feet, to be of a dull leaden hue, but as soon as he had risen above this stratum, he found the sky quite unclouded, and witnessed perfectly clearly the storm raging below in all its grandeur.

THE NEW MAHARAJA elect of Jeypore, Takhur Kayam Singh; is about 20 years of age. At the time of the late Maharajah's death, Kayam Singh properly called Modhu Singh, was a refugee at Tonk, whither he had fled in consequence of a quarrel with his brother, the Thakur of Isardha. At Tonk he was allowed Rs. 13 per day by the Nawab. This is in obedience to the old Rajpootana custom, by which refugee nobles are supported by the princes in whose territories they may seek shelter.

ABDUR RAHMAN has written to our Government to say that he is collecting the revenue with ease, and that the people are docile.

THE BEHAR HERALD says that a notice has been filed in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Patna, who is also the ex-officio Registrar under Act III of 1872, by Babu Bepinbehari Das B. L., a pleader of the Sylhet District Court, of his intended marriage with Romabai the celebrated Mahratta lady of learning. The marriage takes place on the 15th instant at the residence of Mr. Beveridge, the District Judge.

THE LEADING Mahomedans of Madras have adopted an address for presentation to the Duke of Buckingham before his departure from Madras.

THE PIONEER hears that General Primrose has at last been formally recalled, and ordered to report himself at Bombay. It is said in illustration of the manner in which General Primrose fulfilled his mission as the representative of the British Power at Kandahar—that the British flag was never hoisted on the citadel until just before General Robert's arrival, for fear lest it should attract the fire of the enemy.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN BRITISH BURMA. The Judicial Commissioner writes: "I have had cases before me in which the conviction was not only illegal but unjust." Mr. Crosthwaite says that the number of appeals from Subordinate Magistrates is small; but out of 630 appeals, no less than 324 were more or less successful. Thus 52·86 per cent of the criminal sentences appealed were modified or reversed. But it seems that many "unjust and illegal sentences" were not appealed against; because, Mr. Crosthwaite thinks, "the people do not understand the law nor the illegality of the sentences passed upon them, and are by nature submissive to those placed in authority over them." This is true of many other parts of British India.

A BILL has been introduced in the Governor General's Council to provide for certain matters relating to Government securities. Legislation is needed on these points:

(*a*) that they shall be transferable by delivery:
(*b*) that payment to the bearer of the amount expressed in them shall be a full discharge to the Government.

In enacting these provisions the Bill follows the precedent of the Acts of Parliament relating to English stock-certificates (33 & 34 Vic., c. 71., s. 32, paragraph 1, and s. 35. paragraph 2) and India stock-certificates (26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5. paragraphs 4 and 7.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE reports a heart-rending case of torture which lately came before the High Court of Bombay. The details given are shocking.

THE LAW does not require the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency to hold his metallic reserve at any particular place. But His Excellency in Council considers that in future, the coin reserve stored within a currency circle should never exceed the amount of its note circulation.

SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new Society, called the Bhasa Improvement Society established at Aligarh. The object of the Society is thus set forth:—

Hindi the vernacular language of our country, although capable of vast improvement, contains few works of any real worth. It has no philosophy, no logic, no recognised grammar, no history or geography worth the name and scarcely a single work about arts and sciences of civilized life, the glory and boast of modern Europe. The object of the proposed society is by every means in their power to enrich Hindi by encouraging original composition and free importation of useful matter from the ancient as well as the modern languages of the world. The project it is hoped will meet the cordial support of the enlightened public.

We wish it every success.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Suburban Rate-Payers' Association has submitted a petition to the Chairman of the Suburban Municipality for a Commission of Enquiry into the financial administration of that Municipality. If an enquiry is to be made it ought to be made by an independent Committee.

ACCORDING to the special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* at Kandahar, the Amir has already settled the question of the retention of Kandahar by the British, for he is sending Esub Khan, Sher Ali's brother, there as Governor.

A SPECIAL telegram, from Kandahar, to the same contemporary states that it is reported there that Herat had been pledged to Persia by Ayoub Khan for the assistance given him, and that Ayub has now applied to the Shah for more aid.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Bengal has passed a Resolution on the seizure of dutiable goods. His Honor says:

In the Lieutenant Governor's opinion it would, in ordinary cases, be quite sufficient to assess the goods as dutiable. The

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penalties than confiscation and fine should be reserved for those cases in which the admixture of fine yarns is so great as to warrant the inference of bad faith or gross carelessness. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to hold that, if the amount of fine yarn in the bale is over 2 per cent., or if an entire piece of fine material is discovered, the case calls for the infliction of some penalty, though not necessarily the full penalty allowed by section 167, clause 37. The Collector should insist on the payment of duty as a matter of course, and inflict penalty with reference to all the circumstances of the case, using a just discretion.

THE INDIAN HERALD says that Sir John Strachey is preparing an elaborate vindication of his financial policy, explanatory of the singular blunder into which he was led by the military estimates, and that this vindication will see the light as soon as he has got settled in England. Sir John ought to know that he has gone out of date. The world has grown too wise to believe him.

THE WEATHER during the week ending 2nd October has been in almost all the districts of Bengal hot and dry with occasional showers here and there. For the district of Backergunge sunny weather is wanted to ensure a good crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, there was constant rain throughout the week; in almost all the districts of the Patna Division and from some districts of the Bhaugulpore Division there is a cry for rain and where there were showers more rain was needed. The state of the crops throughout the Province is fair.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for August 1880 and the five months from 1st April to 31st August 1880. 2. Calcutta Review No. CXLII. October 1880. 3. The Student's Manual of Physical Geography in Bengali. By Nrisinha Chandra Mookerjee, M. A. 4. Arya Durshun, a Bengali monthly, for Bhadra, 1287 B. E. 5. Remarks on a MS. of the Setubandha (extracted from the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal) By Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. 6. Quarterly Price Current of Southal Brothers and Barclay, London. 7. Gantha a poem in Bengali.

WE TAKE from the the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, October 4.—Numerous land meetings were held yesterday in different towns in Ireland. The largest were t Cork and Kilkenny, where Mr. Parnell made violent peeches.

London, October 6.—All the London press condemn the scheme of the Porte as an insult to Europe. The proposal comprises the following offers:- That the Greek frontier shall be extended to and include south Janina and Larissa; that reforms in the administratian of Asia Minor and Armenia shall be organized within three months, that reforms in European Turkey shall also be carried out, compatible with the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish rule and independence, and that endeavours will be made to persuade the Albanians to surrender Dulcigno. All these proposals are, however, conditional upon the abandonment of the naval demonstration. The allied fleet is now at cattaro. It is in contemplation to extend the naval demonstration to the Bosphorus.

Constantinople, October 3.—The Porte has communicated to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers a general scheme for the settlement of all pending questions between them and Turkey. Further details regarding it are awaited. The British squadron has sailed to the Gulf of Cattaro, and Admiral Seymour is proceeding to Cettinje.

London, October 8.—It is stated that England has proposed, and that the Great Powers have agreed, to occupy and lay an embargo on the chief ports in the Aegean Sea, with the object of stopping supplies consigned to Constantinople, and that the Admirals of the several fleets have been instructed accordingly.

The *Daily News*, in its leading article, announces this morning that the deposition of the Sultan is regarded as possible.

Constantinople, October 7.—An incursion of several thousand Turkish Kurds has been made into Persian territory, and joining with Persian Kurds they have pillaged Lahidjan, and entered Marajba.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1880.

DURGA PUJA.

THE ASHTAMI PUJA.

THIS is the second day of the greatest Hindu festival. It is the day when the grandeur of the religious ceremonies observed on this occasion attains its highest pitch. The liturgy of the Saptami or the first day is repeated to-day and several other impersonations of Durga or Divine Knowledge as well as other divine forms are invoked and worshipped. The gods and goddesses invoked and worshipped to-day are also worshipped on the Navami or the last day of the festival. The liturgy of the last day is nothing more than a repetition of that of to-day. This day is signalised by the most solemn and mystic of all Pujas, the Sandhi Puja. Although it is universally acknowledged that the autumnal festival is Vedic worship, and that Durga Puja is founded on Vedic liturgy, the Sandhi Puja is a purely Tantric invention. It is noteworthy that at the Sandhi puja the goddess invoked and worshipped is not that serene and beautiful ten-armed goddess Durga, whose image is placed before the worshipper, but the form invoked is of that black and dreadful manifestation known in the Markandeya Purana as Chamunda. The form of Chamunda is truly awful to contemplate. She is described black and formidable in aspect, armed with a scimitar and noose, bearing a variegated mace, decorated with a garland of defunct heads, robed in elephant hide, dry and withered and hideous, with a dreadfully yawning mouth and lolling tongue, mad with frenzy, bloodshot eyes, filling the regions with her shouts. This manifestation of Durga emanated from her forehead when she frowned, to destroy the demons Chanda and Munda. The form of worship observed at the Sandhi Puja is purely Tantric, the mantras are all Tantric, and the devout Hindu feels a kind of awe and anxiety for the completion of the puja. He gets nervous, lest the least in oversight in or detraction from the observance of the ceremonies prescribed should offend the irate goddess. The puja is performed more with a view of propitiating the malignantly disposed goddess than to gain any favour from her. The offerings and sacrifices made at the Sandhi Puja are the grandest of all. The Naividya or the pile of rice and other eatables at some houses rises as high as the lip of the idol, to whom they are dedicated, and immediately after the bloody sacrifice follows the offering of a string of lamps consisting at least of 108 separate lamps filled with perfumed oil or with clarified butter and burning with flames and lustre suitable to the occasion. The puja hall is throughout the time that this worship continues, which never exceeds 24 minutes, filled with perfumes of the choicest incenses and scents. Amber, resins and composition incenses vie with each other in the richness of fragrance. Both the worshippers and the visitors maintain an awful silence during the continuance of the puja, and every eye is eagerly directed towards the face of the idol, whilst intense imagination and concentrated reverence depict it as smiling. As soon as the sacrificial goat is decapitated a sense of relief pervades the audience. The Sandhi Puja commences just 24 minutes before the last moment of Ashtami *i. e.* the eighth lunation, and every nerve is strained to let fall the sacrificial sword on the neck of the sacrifice just at the moment the eighth lunation terminates and the ninth begins. The worshipper who succeeds in striking the below at that juncture, is said to attain to prosperity in this world and to beatitude in the next. It in, however, considered a risky business to attempt to strike the blow at that astronomical moment when the eighth and the ninth lunations meet, for if the blow falls, while the eighth lunation lasts, the act becomes inauspicious, and the sacrificer is said to lose his son. The cautious and the prudent, therefore. wait for a second or two, and allow the Ashtami (eighth lunation) to expire before the sacrificial sword is allowed to drop. The ignorant and the illiterate, misunderstanding the Sastras, which say "that at the Sandhi Puja if the sacrifice is made at the Ashtami moment the sacrificer loses his son," have altogether omitted the sacrifice of animals at the Ashtami Puja. They contend that the Ashtami Puja is a Vaishnavi Puja; they quote the latter half of the Sastras cited above and say that it is enjoined that sacrifices offered on the Ashtami lead to the ill luck of the offerer's progeny.

But to return to the Ahstami Puja itself. This is the day when all matrons observe fast and make special offerings of sugar and cocoanuts to the goddess with a view to propitiate her in regard to their sons and daughters. The officiating priest observes fast till the completion of the Sandhi Puja; sometimes when the Ashtami or the eighth lunation lasts till the following morning the officiating priest is obliged to observe fast for 36 hours. For the Sastras say that no religious ceremony is to be observed after eating, and both the officiating priest and the head of the family for whom and in whose name the puja is performed have to fast every day of the puja till the evening arati or lustration is over, and till the evening offerings or cooling offerings as they are called are made. This being the rule the officiating priests and the worshippers are prohibited from taking any food till the evening lustration and the evening cooling offerings; but if the Saudhi Puja fall before the following sun-rise, the rule against the performance of any religious ceremony after eating applies. But in case the Sandhi Puja falls on the following morning the priests and the worshippers are quite free after the evening lustration and the cooling offerings, and they can take such light and pure food as Havishyanna (literally clarified butter food). But the term Havishyanna has a technical meaning. It includes rice from white paddy, which ripens in the cold season, and which has not been boiled before unhusking, munga, sesamum, barley mas, panicum seeds, and several other grams vegetables and fruits. But all sorts of food are prohibited after 10 o'clock in the night when Mahanisi, the deep night, is said to commence. Matrons having sons are prohibited from observing a total abstinence fasts on the Ashtami Day, and many break their fasts by a small spoonful of the sacrificial water, which is called charanaramirta or the nectar of the feet of the goddess. After the usual oblatory offerings made to the goddess in the manner of the Saptami puja, which consists of several perfumes, symbolical earths and waters from several rivers and places, the goddess is worshipped in the usual way with the royal offerings. In the north-eastern corner of the vedi or raised platform on which the idol is placed a mystic square of peculiarly coloured partitions and paintings is made, nine ghatas or waterpots are placed, and in them and also in the party-coloured lotus, which is painted in the centre of the mystic square, several gods and goddesses are invoked and worshipped. The first are the eight Nayikas or conductress goddesses, they are Ugrachanda, Prachanda, Chandogra, Chandanayika, Chanda, Chandavati, Chandarupa, and Atichandika. In the centre of the lotus Rudrachanda is worshipped. The second lot consists of the divine mothers or Matris or female energies of the great Gods. The ten millions of yoginis are then invoked collectively and worshipped. Then follows the worship of the 64 yoginis. They are impersonations of attributes and virtues. This is the day when the royal insignia are worshipped and held before the goddess.

In certain houses at midnight of the second day Durga is worshipped in the same way as in the morning; these families do not observe the Sandhi puja. They perform what is called the Ardharatri puja. Evidently the Sandhi puja appears to be the Tantric substitute of the Ardharatripuja, and would have been perhaps a correct substitute, had not the Durga form been substituted by the Chamunda form mentioned above. The Sandhi moment is a nearer approximation of the central or middle point of the midnight of the Devas or the Gods than the Ardharatri as observed by the Banerji Thakurs of Krishnagar, simply because the junction of the Ashtami and the Navami tithis approaches the middle point of the astronomical cycle, which divides the human year or the divine day into two halves by the solstices of which the portion comprised between the summer and winter solstices is looked upon as the night of the Gods and the portion of the year lying between the winter and the summer solstices the day of the Gods. If we were to remove ourselves to the limits of the polar circle the Sandhi moment or the moment of the junction of the eighth and ninth lunations would be the darkest period during the year, barring the similar moment of the following dark fortnight, when the moon is on the wane, so far as the solar light is concerned. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the Ardharatri puja is the older of the two, and that the Sandhi Puja is a Tantric innovation introduced and more generally adopted, because it is founded on better and more ac-

curate astronomical calculations and because the Tantric forms are now in the ascendancy.

Although all the three tithis or lunations during which the goddess is worshipped are distinguished by the affix Maha or Great, still the Maha-Ashtami is a lunation or tithi of greater religious value than either the Maha Saptami or the Maha Navami. This is the day when the shrine of the goddess Kali at Kalighat, which has given name to this city of ours, is visited the most during this festival. Pilgrims from different parts of the country gather on this day either to make offerings to the great presiding goddess of this city or to have a sight of that divine face in which the infidel sees a hideously disproportioned gaping mouth and huge lolling tongue. But the believer knows full well that neither the copper mask nor the gold tongue, nor the gaudily bedecked body is the true Kali. Her divinity resides not in the outward form or shape, not in the shapless flat slab of stone, on which to please the imagination and fancy of the mob the changeable mask is put. The true Sakta or worshipper of Sakti knows that the divinity of Kali is not in that shapeless stone slab, which serves as a prop or pillar to affix masks and dress, or which in an early age served as a land-mark to indicate the place where devout worshippers passed many a lonely hour in meditation and intellectual worship of that spiritual deity, whom the modern physicists call Force or Energy. Go to the Mosque of the Islam or the Church of the Christendom, and you are told that the deity does not actually reside here or there, but that the place is held sacred, because it is there that the many who have preceded us and for whom we entertain the highest love and respect, had found that comfort and consolation by meditation and thought, which none but the devout can experience by communing within himself. In the same way the Mandir of the Brahmas of to-day and the Guru Dvar of the Sikhs of yesterday are conventional places held by general consent and sufferance sacred to the memory and association of great teachers and of the greatest of all souls the deity. The associations, the surroundings and the outward appearances should not be confounded with the spirit of religion ; they are as it were aids and means towards something pure and high.

The Goddess Durga comes this year on an elephant and departs in a boat, the first indicates excess of rains and the last epidemic and pestilence.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XII.

BEFORE we proceed to discuss further the report of the Rent-Law Commission we propose to take a rapid survey of the system of landed tenures in the different countries of Europe. In 1869 Her Majesty's Government issued a circular to the British Consuls in those countries calling for the fullest information in regard to the laws and customs affecting the tenure of land in the several countries in Europe, with the view of ascertaining what points there may be in such laws and customs that could be usefully adopted in the settlement of land tenure in Ireland. The report of the Consuls is given in the shape of a Parliamentary return, which we may say is a mine of information on the subject. We will take the different countries *seriatim*.

SAXE COBURG GOTHA.

By far the greater portion of the land in this country is owned by small proprietors. Generally tenants exist on larger properties, belonging to the Ducal House, to the Church and Rectories, and to towns. Sub-tenures under intermediate tenants scarcely exist. The duration of a tenure is from twelve to eighteen years. If the tenant dies during this time, and one of the heirs is willing and capable of undertaking the tenure, he is considered to have a claim to it, at least, as long as until the term expire. All cattle, implements, &c., are mostly the property of the tenant. He must give security for the punctual observance of the agreement. Sub-tenancies require the consent of the landlord. Tenancies are created by written agreement. There exists no law as regards the duration of the lease where there is no agreement, neither as to leases being registered. No law or custom exists whereby a tenant is considered as having a right to remain in occupation, so long as he punctually pays the stipulated rent. It is the custom for a landlord to announce publicly that a farm is to be let, and a day is fixed for receiving the different offers. He can by this means become better acquainted with the character and circumstances of each bidder before he makes his choice. Neither law nor custom permit the sale of a lease without the knowledge of the landlord.

Rent is usually paid in money, with security. It is seldom that security consists in *natura*, and even then, as an exception, only as regards a small part of it. A division of the harvest never takes place. Rent is regulated by competition, sometimes by direct intercourse between landlord and tenant. Rent is paid quarterly, and punctually. The agreement having been made for a certain time, the landlord has no right to raise the rent before its expiration. The landlord generally reserves in the contract,in the following cases, the right to evict a tenant, viz :—when the rent is not paid within a year ; when the tenant becomes a bankrupt ; when he is convicted and sentenced to a degrading punishment ; when he does not fulfil the conditions of the contract, and thereby deteriorates the farm. There are no legal means by which the respective rights of proprietors and tenants for the recovery of rents and other claims can be enforced, neither does any law confer on the landlord any exceptional privilege over other creditors. The landholder can only evict the tenant from his farm by law, and then only when the suit has terminated in favour of the former. An agreement cannot be annulled before the term of the lease expires, unless the tenant neglects to observe some condition stipulated in the lease. When the lease is out the tenant must go. If a tenant neglects to pay rent for two years, the legal authorities will not permit him to remain in order to redeem. It is seldom that steps are taken by landlords for the removal of tenants. There is no law respecting the improvements which the tenant has made on the property. It is customary to have it specified in the contract that the tenant should renounce all claims for improvements. This is the step taken in order to avoid groundless and exaggerated claims and consequent disputes. The relations between landowners and tenants, who always belong to the best class of farmers, are with few exceptions very good and friendly. The tenants are protected by the general laws. Particular laws are unnecessary and do not therefore exist. The tenants, in comparison with the small proprietors are much better educated in every way. They are also industrious and intelligent. They have generally been bred up in better classes.

GREECE.

The land is partly held by small proprietors, who carry on cultivation themselves,and partly by tenants.Barely one-seventh of the whole superficies of the Kingdom is actually under cultivation, though, notwithstanding its mountainous regions, it is peculiarly adapted for an agricultural country as it contains large plains the soil of which is extremely fertile. During the domination of the Turks but few Christians possessed landed property—all the best lands having been appropriated by the ruling race. After the Greeks had achieved their independence all the Turkish estates in the Morea, and in some other provinces, were confiscated and became the property of the new State ; but in Attica, Eubœa, Phthiolis, and in general in the provinces which the Turks were subsequently compelled by Treaty to evacuate, they were permitted to sell to Christians all their private properties. These were bought up at exceedingly low prices, and it thus happens that in the latter provinces there are large landed proprietors, and then the peasants who during the Ottoman rule cultivated the lands belonging to Turkish proprietors are now, if possible in a worse position than before, for they have merely exchanged wealthy, and generally speaking, liberal for needy and exacting landlords for whom they are obliged to work on precisely the same terms as formerly. The quantity of land held by each tenant is about 60 stremas or 15 acres. The agreement entered into between landlords and tenants under the system in force in Greece, the leading incidents of which have already been described, is of the nature of a deed of partnership, liable to be dissolved at any moment by either of the parties to it. In return for usufruct of the land, which the tenant undertakes to cultivate under certain stipulated conditions the landlord receives a certain fixed share of the produce ; subtenancies do not exist, but could not in any case be assigned by the tenant unless with the consent of the landlord. The tenancy is sometimes created by parole, but in most instances by a written agreement passed before a public notary, who retains the original document in his possession and only furnishes the parties concerned with copies of it. When there is no agreement the law, founded on custom, presumes the tenancy to be from year to year, expiring when the crops have all been gathered in ; that is to say, in the month of August, unless exceptional circumstances can be adduced by the landlord to justify a departure from the recognized practice, though in theory the tenant is merely a tenant-at-will. There is no law where under-tenants are entitled to retain possession of their respecs tive holdings merely on regular payment of the stipulated amount of rent. There is likewise no law where under-tenants are considered as having a right to sell their interest in their farms without the consent of the landlords. In the case of tenancies the payment is made to the proprietor by a fixed share of the produce. The proprietors of currant vineyards, besides being reimbursed the amount of any advances they may have had to make to the tenants to enable them to meet the expenses of cultivation, receive one-half or two-fifths of the gross produce. When the proprietors of arable lands furnish the seed and the oxen required for ploughing, one-tenth of the produce is first deducted to meet the taxes, (the tithe amounts to 8, and the local imposts to 2 per cent.), and they then receive from the tenants one-half of the remainder, besides the quantity they may have supplied as seed. When the proprietors merely provide the land, they receive, according to its quality, from 10 to 20 and sometimes as much as 25 per cent. of the produce, after the amount due as taxes has been deducted. The average is, however, 15 per cent. which is the amount paid by tenants on all Government lands. At the time the crops are gathered the amount to be deducted therefrom as rent and taxes has to be levied on the spot by the proprieters or their agents before the tenants can dispose of any part of them. Any infraction of this ancient and universally recognised custom exposes the tenants to a heavy penalty. In the total absence of competition for land it is not the interest of landlords to change their tenants, and the rent is calculated on such a scale that any attempt to raise it would in most cases, lead to the loss of the tenants. The duty of enforcing the respective rights of proprietors and tenants, founded to a greater extent on local usage than on law, rests with the regular Courts ; but the administration of justice is extremely imperfect, and the decisions of the Courts are often evaded.

The landlords are by law and custom in the position of privileged creditors the full amount of their claims on the produce of the land having to be satisfied before any part of it can be disposed of for the benefit of other private creditors. The landlord has an unlimited power of raising the rent and of eviction in case of non-payment of the same, or for breach of contract. The legal means of procedure, by which the respective rights of proprietor and tenant are enforced, are through the Ordinary Courts of Justice or tribunals. When the rent is payable to the landlord in produce, he has exceptional privilege over the creditors for his share of the crop. The landlord demands a sentence in his favour, from the Court of the First Instance, requiring the property to be delivered up to him, under the penalty of a fine, enforced by the officers of justice. The time occupied in obtaining a sentence would vary according to circumstances. A litigious tenant, assisted by a clever lawyer, would probably be able to resist eviction for a considerable period. A sentence once obtained, can, however, be executed immediately notwithstanding ap-

peal. Evictions are not frequent. The landlord, upon resuming possession, has a legal right to the improvements made upon the farm by the tenant. Therefore the latter, unless secured by some special agreement, can have no claim to be indemnified for any improvements he may have executed. However, when trees or vines, have been planted on the farm by the tenants, he has, strictly speaking, on giving up possession, the right to destroy any such plantation unless he can obtain fair compensation either from the landlord or from the incoming tenant. The relations between landlords and tenants are said to be in general of a friendly kind. Owing to the great difficulty experienced in most parts of the country in finding peasants to cultivate the land, the proprietors, as a class, are practically at the mercy of their tenants, for whose protection, therefore, no legislative interference has hitherto been found necessary.

THE REPORT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

I

Before proceeding to discuss the report of the Famine Commission, it is desirable that the reader should be reminded of the circumstances under which the Commission were appointed and the instructions which were given to them. The appointment of a commission to investigate certain questions connected with famine relief administration was suggested by the Marquis of Salisbury at the very beginning of 1878, that is to say, shortly before he made over the portfolio of Indian affairs to Lord Cranbrook. Lord Salisbury in his despatch No. 2 dated 10th January 1878 wrote to the Government of India:—"It is evident that the protection of the people of India from the effects of the uncertainty of the seasons will constitute in the future no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Government. It is, therefore, a duty to collect with the utmost care all information which may assist future administrators in the task of limiting the range or mitigating the intensity of these calamities." His Lordship indicated some of the questions which might be usefully investigated by a commission, composed of three or five of *the most competent persons* the Viceroy was able to select. It was pointed out that the commission should deal chiefly with two classes of subjects. The first part of their inquiry was to include all that related to the measures to be adopted for famine relief such as the size and class of relief works, the nature of the tests to be employed, the amount of wages, the quantity and quality of food necessary to sustain a native of India in a condition fit for labour, and the circumstances under which Government would be justified in interfering with the ordinary course of trade in the supply of food in a famine-stricken tract. But it was at the same time explained that "an inquiry into the best system of famine relief will not be whole, or the most important part of their duty. It is of still more essential importance to ascertain how far it is possible for Government by its action to diminish the severity of famines or to place the people in a better condition for enduring them." The Government of India greatly improved upon Lord Salisbury's instructions, and recorded a resolution defining the duties which would devolve upon the Famine Commission. This Resolution was one of the ablest State papers which had for some time past been seen in India. It accepted the fundamental doctrine of famine relief as propounded in Lord Lytton's minute of 12th August 1877 that, "the Government of India with the approval of Her Majesty's Government and of the people of India are resolved to avert death from starvation by the employment of all means practically open to the resources of the State and to the exertions of its officers. Thus far there can be no room for doubt or difference of opinion." The Resolution of the Government of India said:—"Indeed the Commission can scarcely make their enquiry complete without taking into consideration the comparative power of the agricultural population in different provinces to resist the effects of drought and from this question it is manifestly impossible to exclude altogether the element of comparative wealth, and the apparent relation of well-being to the character of the tenure, but save in their direct bearing on the causes and effects of famine, the attention of the Commission need not be devoted to a discussion of the different systems of land tenure." The Commission were further told that they were to look upon the famine in the North-Weestern Provinces which was not known to Lord Salisbury at the time when his despatch was written, "as coming within the scope of their enquiries." Village inspection, private charity, the collection of statistical information on agricultural subjects, gratuitions relief, emigration as a remedy against famine, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand in time of famine, the question of famine relief in Native States and other points of a like nature were also to be investigated by the Commission, who were authorised to adopt any method of enquiry they liked. They might examine witnesses orally or otherwise, or delegate to one or more of their members the duty of undertaking enquiries in particular localities.

The instructions issued by the Secretary of State and the Government of India for the guidance of the Famine Commission then left nothing to be desired; but the same thing could not be said of the constitution of the body: General Richard Strachey was appointed President, and Mr. Charles Elliott, of the North-West Civil Service, Secretary of the commission. These two appointments were not satisfactory, not because General Strachey and Mr. Elliott were not intellectually qualified to discharge satisfactorily the important duty entrusted to the Commission, but because they were known to entertain on the question of famine relief views similar to those held by Sir John Strachey, which, to the disgust of all right-thinking persons, found expression in the second paragraph of the famous despatch addressed by the Government of India on the 16th of January, 1877, to Sir Richard Temple in his capacity of Famine Delegate in Southern India. This arrangement was the more to be regretted as it was understood that the real work of the Commission was to be done by the Secretary under the instructions of the President. It was difficult to see what special qualifications the other Indian members of the Commission had for conducting the enquiry entrusted to that body though in some cases it was an easy task to account for their selection. Mr. Justice Cunningham of the Calcutta High Court was pitchforked into the Commission, simply because he was a school-fellow of Lord Lytton's at Harrow and because he wanted leisure to carry on his favourite literary pursuits. Mr. George Batten was nominated in consequence of his relationship to Sir John Strachey. The Madras and Bombay members—Mr. G. A. Ballard and Mr. J. B. Peile—were selected by their respective Governments for reasons best known to them. The two Native members chosen to sit on the Commission were Mr. Rangacharlu of Mysore and Mr. Mohadev Wasudev Barve, Karbaree of the Kolhapore State. These two gentlemen do not seem to have taken any active part in the deliberations of the Commission. The Report before us does not even bear their signatures and there is nothing to show that they were members of the body which has issued it. On such an important Commission Bengal, the largest, wealthiest and the most advanced province of the Empire containing an area of 200,000 square miles and a population of 65 millions, was not represented by a European or Native, official or non-official, member. There was, however, one thing which inspired our countrymen with a ray of hope. This was the appointment of Mr. James Caird, C. B., of the English enclosure and copy-hold Commission, as a member of the Commission. Our countrymen naturally expected much from the enquiries of an able, careful and unbiassed observer like Mr. Caird into the material condition of the agricultural and labouring classes who constitute more than 70 per cent of the total population of the country, and who are the first to suffer in time of famine.

After what has been said above it is superfluous to tell the reader that the real author of the Report of the Famine Commission under notice is their Secretary, Mr. Charles Elliott, who, it should be remembered, is a thorough-going Straeheyite. Its first part which is now before the public, treats of the measures to be adopted for famine relief, and contains a concise historical review of past famines and the measures adopted to meet them. The opening chapter deals with preliminary matters. The Commissioners remark at the outset that the responsibility of the Government for relieving famine is confined to the tracts under direct British rule; and that as regards the vast area under Native rulers the British Government cannot interpose otherwise than by advice except where the administration temporarily passes into its own hands. The total area of British India is about 1½ million square miles and the total population 240 millions, of this nearly 600,000 square miles or more than one-third of the total area containing an estimated population of 50 millions belong to the Native States, the remainder, about 900,000 square miles, with 190 millions of people is under direct British rule. Of the 190 millions who compose the population of the British provinces, 106 millions or 56 per cent are agriculturists; 34 millions or 18 per cent are traders; 30 millions or 16 per cent are labourers; and 20 millions or 10 per cent belong to the professional and service-holding classes. It is, however, explained that as the labourers are mostly employed on the land and many of the traders and artisans have small holdings, the numbers interested in agriculture are really much more numerous than the above figures would show. More than two-thirds of the entire population of India virtually depend on the land for the means of their subsistence. As all Indian famines are caused by drought, it would be interesting to know what parts of the country are secure from it. The Report before us says:—"The parts of the country which, from the abundance and certainty of their rainfall, or from other conditions of climate or their geographical features, are exempt from the risk of drought and consequent famine are;—(1) the eastern districts of Bengal and Assam, which enjoy so ample and regular a rainfall and such abundant river innundation as to ensure the safety of the crops in the driest years; (2) Barmah, which, like Eastern Bengal, is never without a rainfall, or innundations more than sufficient for its luxurient rice crops; (3) the narrow strip of country lying between the Western Ghats and the sea and the tract immediately eastward of the summits of that range; (4) the upper vally of the Norbada (5) Sindh, in which, owing to the very small rainfall agriculture almost wholly depends on artificial irrigation from the Indus, the supply of water from which never so far fails as to cause a general loss of crop." On the other hand, "the tract which is most subject to drought includes (1) the western and southern parts of the North-Western Provinces and that portion of the Punjab territory which lies east of the Sutlej; (2) the western and northern States of Rajputana and of the Central plateau which border on the North-Western Provinces; (3) the districts of Bombay above the Western ghats, and the districts of Madras above the Eastern Ghats, together with the southern and western region of Hyderabad and all Mysore except the strip lying close along the Western Ghats, (4) the districts of Madras along the east coast and at the extremity of the peninsula." The Commission dispose of Dr. Hunter's sun-spot theory very summarily. They observe that there is no sufficient evidence to establish the theory, and remark:—"On the whole it is not possible for us in the present state of knowledge to say more than that the subject is one deserving of careful investigation and that it does not seem contrary to reasonable expectation that some relation should be established between the variations of the rainfall from year to year and those of the conditions of the sun's surface, on the heat derived from which, unquestionably, all terrestrial meterorological phenomena closely depend." The Commissioners insist on the importance of the difusion of more sound and accurate knowledge of the causes and mode of occurrence of the periodical rains, on which the well-being of the country so largely depends, not only among the officers of Government, but also among all classes of the community. They rightly hold that any measures which the Government may find possible with a view to the publication and diffusion of such knowledge cannot fail to be highly beneficial.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE CLAIM our annual Durga Puja holiday. According to our custom the *Patriot* will not be issued next week.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the last number of the *Calcutta Review*. The bill of fare is varied and interesting, as the following list shews :

The Unity of the Hindu Race, By Rev. M. A. Sherring· Islam in India, By H. G. Keene. The Diwali at Amritsar, By M. Macauliffe. Caste in India·—(From a Native Point of View), By Jogendra Chandra Ghose. Oriental Folklore, By E. Rehatsek. Three Chinese Generals, By Demetrius Charles Boulger. A Sketch of the History of Prakrit Philology. By A. F. Rudolf Hoernle. Some Features of Old Norse Literature. By Charles P. Caspertz. The Proposed New Rent Law for Bengal and Behar, By Ashutosh Mookerjea. "Travels of A Hindu," By Bholanauth Chunder. The Quarter. Critical Notices—General Literature,

We have not yet had time to go through the articles, but from the cursory glance we have been able to give to the article on the Rent Bill, we agree with our Hare Street contemporary that "the arguments of the writer appear to be not only irrefragable, but so incisive as to render extensive modification of the draft bill inevitable. It is one of the most powerful attacks on a project of legislation that we have seen, and deserves careful study at the hands of all who are interested in the question with which it deals." We propose to notice the article after the holidays.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Bhaugulpore Division has the following remarks on irrigation :

Irrigation works do not exist and are not needed in the parts of the division north of the Ganges. In the southern parts there are numerous petty works constructed by the people themselves. Works on a large scale were opened a short time back by the Court of Wards on the Kharakpore estate of the Maharajah of Durbhunga. Special interest attaches to this scheme as the undertaking of a private estate, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that its working may be always noticed in the annual report. It is to be feared that the system of constructing large *bandhs* or dams on the lower courses of the hill streams in the Damin-i-koh has proved, as Mr. O'dham believes, a practical failure. The indigenous plan of forming small reservoirs in the upper sections of the upland ridges, before the waters gather force and volume, is found to be more successful and less costly.

May we enquire what was the cost of these *bunds*? Were they not undertaken at the cost of a Ward's estate? The money was absolutely thrown away.

THE STATESMAN called in question the conduct of Pundit Mahes Chunder Nayarutna, Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, in admitting a student Surendranath Barat, who is alleged to have embraced Christianity. The Pundit in a letter to our contemporary contradicts this statement. He says that Surendranath is not a Christian, and produces the following declarations :

"I do hereby solemnly declare that I have no faith in the Christian religion, and that I profess Hindooism and observe the customs of Hindoo society."

(Sd.) SURENDRANATH BARAT.

August 26th, 1879.

The purport in English of his declaration in Bengali is as follows :—

"I solemnly declare that I do not believe in Christianity, and I have no faith in that religion at all. On the other hand I fully believe in Hindooism, and I have been observing the rites and ceremonies of Hindooism, and I am still in Hindoo society, and I have not done anything which can go to excommunicate me from Hindoo society.

(Sd.) SURENDRA NATH BARAT.

The Pundit then remarks :

These facts were supported by the testimony of his father, of some of his relatives, and of some other respectable Hindoo gentlemen, among whom I may mention the name of Baboo Bholanath Dutt, of Pathooriaghatta.

I would ask you, Mr. Editor, if in the admission under these circumstances of Surendra Nath, who has never been excommunicated from Hindoo society, there has been any infringement of the rules of the college?

I take this opportunity to repeat what I said in another place, that the mere fact of baptism, especially one the influence of which is so short lived, cannot lead to excommunication from Hindoo society according to the shastras.

Our contemporary judiciously expresses no opinion on this letter.

THE STATESMAN'S ARTICLES on the Mysore Jewels led Lord Ripon to order an enquiry into the matter. The following Resolution has been recorded on the subject :

Simla, the 21th September, 1880. In a paper headed "Memorandum on the Mysore Jewels," and signed "E. B."—which has been twice published in a Calcutta newspaper—it was stated that there are deficiencies and discrepancies in the tale and value of the Mysore State jewels, which remain still undetected and unexplained.

2. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore was directed by the Government of India to report upon this allegation, and he has accordingly submitted the Memorandum appended to this Resolution.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers the explanations now laid before him to be completely satisfactory in respect to the allegations regarding the Mysore jewels contained in the Memorandum published in Calcutta, and to the points which that paper suggested for inquiry.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and to other Local Governments, and to the Resident, Hyderabad, for information.

By order, &c.,
A. C. Lyall.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

We hope the controversy will now cease.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following paragraphs contained in the last issue of the *Indian Medical Gazette :*

We publish as a Supplement to the present number as full a report as we have been able to obtain of the case which was recently instituted at Allahabad against the Publisher and Editor of this Journal for criminal defamation. The result has been, it will be observed, a conviction. The Publisher has been fined Rs 150 with an alternative of fourteen days simple imprisonment, and the Editor Rs. 300 with an alternative of one month's simple imprisonment. The Magistrate ordered the expenses of the prosecution to be paid out of the fine. As we are desirous of removing the stigma of crime from an act which we hold to have been a legitimate exercise of editorial judgment, and are dissatisfied with the grounds upon which the conviction has been based, we have determined to submit the Magistrate's judgment to the revision of the High Court of Allahabad. Under these circumstances we must refrain from commenting upon the important issues involved, until the appeal has been heard and judgment given.

Meantime we feel impelled to acknowledge with lively gratitude the many kindly expressions of sympathy which we have received from brother officers and others. Whatever may be the legal bearings of the case,—and these we feel certain will be fully argued and dispassionately considered at the approaching hearing of the appeal—we can assure our readers that although fault may be found by some of them with the *manner* of our action in this matter, the *motives* which prompted it was, as far as this journal is concerned, devoid of malicious intention and inspired by a desire to maintain the dignity and tone of the medical profession.

Our very special thanks are due to our professional brother who gave substance to his sympathy by presenting us with a cheque for the full amount of the penalty inflicted upon us.

We have also received, since these lines were penned, a very generous letter from a brother officer at the presidency, covering a list of subscriptions amounting to a substantial sum, which will materially aid in defraying the heavy law costs we have been obliged to incur in defending this suit. Both letter and list we withhold for the present for obvious reasons.

It is a curious fact that throughout all the various and terrible phases of criminal information, charge, defence, and judgement through which this trial for defamation has gone, none of the actors—complainant, witnesses, solicitors, pleaders, counsel, magistrate—appear to have realized the circumstance that the word "herald," which seems to have given very grievous offence, was meant for a pun or play on the name of the paper in which the obnoxious advertisement was published.

No doubt punning in general is wicked, and this pun in particular specially so, but it has now dawned upon us for the first time in our natural and editorial life that punning is a *punishable* offence.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN had a grand opportunity of glorifying himself att the farewell dinner given to him at Simla. We give a few extracts from his speech :

The praise or blame of the outside world should not count for much to any man, if only he has been able to win and keep the esteem and friendship of those with whom he has lived and worked ; if they rejoice at his success and regret his departure ; and I think myself especially fortunate that I have in this province very many friends, both English and native, whom I shall always remember with affection. His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to offer me one of the most responsible and coveted appointments in the gift of the Government of India, and he has doubled its value by making it an expression of his satisfaction at the manner in which I have performed duties lately entrusted to me. But deeply as I feel the honour which His Excellency has thus done me, it is still with sincere grief that I recognize it as severing my connection with the Punjab in which my whole service has been passed. I have been so long in the Punjab Secretariat that there is scarcely an English officer, from the warmest and truest friend, Sir R. Egerton, to the youngest assistant, or a native chief or gentleman in the province, with whom I am not acquainted ; and in leaving them I feel that I am leaving the best friends of my life. Friendship is a plant of slow growth, and violently torn up does not take root elsewhere. Punjabis are accused of expressing too loudly their love and admiration for their own province. But we can afford to laugh at the charge. We cannot perhaps compare in some things which make life most pleasant with Calcutta or Bombay ; but for men who fight and work for those things which make life alone worth living, I assert that the Punjab is the foremost province of India.

Yes, the Punjab is the foremost province for puff and self-praise. The Mutual Laudation Society first took its rise in the land of the five rivers. Mr. Griffin went on :

I love the Punjab, I love the people of the Punjab, and when I die the Punjab will be found written upon such official heart as I may have then left. You, Mr. Aitchison, have spoken of the work which we have done in Afghanistan with praise which, as far as I am concerned, is undeserved. We merely have done what we were sent by the Government to do. But praise, even though undeserved, is pleasant ; and especially when it is given by one like yourself, an old and tried friend, and one, moreover, who has never been known to say what he did not mean, even in an after-dinner speech. It is too soon to judge of the permanence of the work done at Cabul. A year hence we may be able to speak with more certainty as to its merits ; but those who have not been personally concerned with Afghan politics cannot realize the chaos out of which the Ameer will have to form a stable administration. So far everything has gone well. I have during the past week received several letters from Cabul including one from His Highness the Ameer, conveying his cordial congratulations on General Roberts' brilliant victory. The country was quiet ; Governors had been appointed to the several districts ; recruiting was going on ; the Turkistan and Jellalabad roads were open, and in every direction there was good hope for the future. The defeat of Ayub Khan had immensely strengthened the Ameer's position ; and many officers and men of Ayub's defeated regiments had come to Cabul and tendered their submission. But whatever success has been achieved in the settlement of Northern Afghanistan, has been far more due to the officers whom I had the honour to have under me than to myself. His Excellency the late Viceroy permitted me, without any reserve, to select my own staff, and I should have been myself to blame if I had chosen other than capable men.

Nothing but ego! The speaker thus adverted to the *finale* of the Affghan drama :

And now, gentlemen, as we are on the subject of Cabul, I would, with your permission say a few words to show how superficial is the criticism which has been directed against the choice of Abdurrahman, the march of General Roberts, and the withdrawal from Northern Afghanistan. In the first place, the selection of Abdurrahman was not, as has been represented, an accident. We are told that he is a creature of an accident. We are told that he is a creature of Russia who, having conquered Turkestan, was accepted by the Government as it had no other choice. The truth is that before it was known that Abdurrahman had crossed the Oxus he had been deliberately selected by Lord Lytton as the most likely candidate for the throne ; that I went to Cabul with distinct instructions from the Viceroy to at once enter into correspondence with him ; and that from that day until his accession, the Government has never for a moment wavered in its policy. What was inaugurated by the late Conservative Government was carried energetically, to a successful conclusion, by the present Viceroy. The criticism which at first sight seems plausible that while we went to war to stop Russian influence in Cabul we have yet seated on the throne a *protege* of Russia, is seen to be trivial if it be understood that it was for this very reason that he was selected. Ameer Sher Ali Khan sinned through ignorance. Abdurrahman possessed complete knowledge, and a careful study of history and human nature seemed to suggest that those who knew Russia best would like her least. Again, with regard to the withdrawal from Cabul. The action of General Stewart who has honoured us with his presence tonight, and whose distinguished services we all rejoice have been recognized by Her Majesty and the Government of India have been criticised as open to grave misapprehension. It is said that he should have remained at Cabul to furnish a base for General Roberts' Kandahar advancing force and that the withdrawal immediately after the Maiwand defeat would be attributed to fear both by the people of Afghanistan and of India. It certainly did not occur to any of us at Cabul that our retirement could be so misinterpreted, when at that very moment a large force was starting, not for India but to march heedless of opposition through the heart of Afghanistan, from Cabul to Candahar. The criticism is as foolish as it is unworthy of Englishmen. As to remaining to support General Roberts' advance, he might as reasonably have been detained to support our retirement. General Stewart with characteristic generosity, had given him the pick of the Cabul regiments and he had a stronger fighting force than that left behind which was encumbered with transport, sick followers, and stores of both the Cabul and Kandahar armies. We further knew with absolute certainty that there would be no apposition to General Roberts on this side of Kelat i-Ghilzai. We also believed that if there were opposition it would make very little difference. It was not for us, at Cabul who were intimately acquainted with General Roberts and his Brigadier-Generals, Macpherson, Baker and Macgregor, who knew the gallant spirit of the officer and the splendid material of the regiments chosen, British and native, to doubt for a moment the success of a force which, led by such Generals and composed of such men, could march from one end of Asia to the other. (Cheers.) The reverse at Maiwand did not advance or retard the withdrawal from Cabul by a single day, nor was there any reason that it should. We withdrew because it had long before been decided to, lest, by remaining we might destroy our own work. Abdurrahman having been recognized as Ameer our withdrawal was necessitated by every consideration of sound policy. If he had come to Cabul with the British Army still there he would have become at once unpopular as a creature of the Government supported by British bayonets, and he would have fallen on our retirement. Between the soldiers and his people conflicts would have been unavoidable ; disputes on questions of jurisdiction would have arisen ; the country would have again become excited ; and we should undoubtedly have had to occupy Cabul for another winter or retire at an unfavourable season through a hostile instead of as now a friendly population. Gentlemen, what do our critics want? What would they have done in our places? If they say annexation—then I can only thank God that the destinies of the country are not as yet entrusted to the hands of crack-brained enthusiasts, who fancy it a high and imperial policy for the Government to drag its coat through Asia for barbarians to trample on. I shall never, after tonight, speak as an official of the Punjab Government ; so, you will forgive me if I make a last confession of political faith. I have, probably, been, during the last 12 years, as much concerned in the Afghan and frontier politics as any one now in India, and I leave the Punjab with the unshaken conviction that the foreign policy of Lord Lawrence, my friend and master, is the only sound one. His views are called obsolete ; but the principle which inspires them is of truth and common sense ; and Lord Lawrence's reputation will live when the clamour of his detracters has been long forgotten. 'Masterly inactivity'—which, by the way, was a phrase used a hundred years before Lord Lawrence's time—is,

rightly understood, the proper foreign policy for India. It does not signify national humiliation or indifference to the national honour. 'Masterly inactivity' abroad means masterly activity at home, the development of the country, lightened taxation, and the general prosperity of the people. India cannot enjoy both military glory and internal progress, and if she stretches forward to clutch the soldier's laurels, she will assuredly find her hand filled only with thistles. It is not fair to compress a policy into an epithet. Suppose, for example, I were to dissect the 'scientific frontier,' which I hope will ere long be swept, together with Wynaad gold mines and narrow gauge railways, into that limbo where all Indian rubbish is treasured. Gentlemen, our scientific frontier is not the Indus. It is not any mountain range, stretching from the Khyber to the Safed Koh from the safed Koh to the Hidu Khus, and from the Hindu Khush to Bankruptcy. The scientific frontier of India, the only one which is worth having, is to be found in the strong arms and the brave hearts of a loyal and contented people—Sikhs, Punjabis, Mussulmans, Dogras, and Goorkhas: what do you wish more? These troops, led by British officers and supported by and excited to a noble rivalry by British soldiers, will scatter like chaff any army which any power, European or Asiatic, can ever bring against you. (Cheers.)

Did Mr. Griffin for a moment reflect that by the above remarks he has passed a deliberate censure upon Lord Lytton's policy?

LOCAL.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(*Concluded from the last issue.*)

VOTES OF THANKS.

Babu Doorga Churn Law moved that the best thanks of the Association be tendered to Lord Camperdown and Sir David Wedderburn for presenting their petitions to Parliament.

Kumar Kanti Chunder Sing seconded the motion. *Carried.*

RENT BILL.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee said:—I wish to draw the attention of the meeting to the draft Rent Bill on which we have been invited by Government to submit our opinion. It is a Bill, which proposes to introduce so many radical changes in the present Rent Law, and so effectually to re-distribute property in land, that it is no wonder it has filled the entire body of landholders with alarm. The history of the conception and birth of the draft Bill is well-known to all of us. Great difficulty was experienced both by Government and by private landholders in the recovery and enhancement of rent. Government removed the difficulty from its way, and strengthened its own hands by the enactment of the Settlement law of 1879, and the Public Demands Act of the current year. For the behoof of private landholders, it was thought desirable to appoint a commission for the purpose of re-casting the whole Rent Law. The draft Bill is the result of their labors. Never was such a stupendous work undertaken with so little preparation or executed with such scanty materials. The Commission undertook to amend a law which was the handiwork of men like Sir B. Peacock, Sir J. P. Grant, Mr. Currie, and Sir Henry Ricketts. They had before them no statistics whatever regarding the condition, the relative proportion of the means and resources of the different classes of the agricultural population, or the transactions and litigation with which they were connected. They did not examine a single zemindar or a single ryot as to the wants and grievances of their respective classes. They took little account of the opinions of district officers and others, who had favored the Government with their opinions. And yet they have unmercifully handled some of the most important provisions of the early Regulations and of Act X. of 1859, which have worked satisfactorily for so long a time; they have suggested the infringement of vested and customary rights in a way which lead one to suppose that the field of Indian legislation was a *tabula rasa*, and they have proposed changes in the substantive law and the law of procedure, which would not only be most unjustifiable in their effects on rights of property, but would also create constant dissensions and litigation in matters which are now peacefully and amicably adjusted. There is no doubt that the condition of the ryots in Behar is capable of vast improvement, but we have the testimony of the head of the local Administration to the effect that the condition of the Bengal ryots is not inferior to that of the peasant population of any other country. If the operation of existing laws and customs has been so satisfactory, where is the necessity of so great and radical a change as the Rent Commission suggest? Where is the justification for the infringement of most valuable rights for the sake of problematic good? Our pseudo-philanthropists would do well to bear in mind the remarks made by Sir Barnes Peacock in 1864, that it was a good thing to be charitable, but that we should not be charitable at the expense of others. Critics might say that the object of Government was not perhaps altogether philanthropic. Who knows but that it may not be intended to improve the resources of the ryots at the expense of the zemindars with a view to help the State to impose additional taxes on the ryots? The vital interests of the country depend on the character of our Rent Law. Too much time and labor cannot, therefore, be devoted to the consideration of the Rent Bill. I would, therefore, propose that the Bill should be thoroughly considered by a sub-committee, and a proper representation be made to Government on the subject.

Baboo Surendranath Pal Chowdry made the following remarks:—The most important matter that should occupy the attention of this meeting, nay, of the whole community, is the draft Rent Bill. The vital interests of the country, as observed by the previous speaker, depend on the character of our rent law, and no rent law can be good which does not in a great measure foster feelings of concord and cordiality between the different classes connected with the land. Both the landholders' and the ryots' prosperity depend upon a good harvest, while the interest of both materially suffer if the agriculturists, instead of laboriously working in their fields and carrying their produce to the market, spend their capital, labor, and energy in carrying on litigation with their neighbours, coparceners, and landlords, and running to and fro from their homes to the court-house. It appears from the early Regulations that the legislators always kept this object in view, and they laid down simple rules which the zemindars, the ryots, and courts could understand; but a different spirit has prevailed since the country came under the direct control of the Crown. It has become the fashion to say that our early legislators were not only ignorant of the first principles of legislation, but that they were also greatly partial to the landholders. Those who say so entirely ignore the fact that it was the so-called stupid and partial legislators that gave peace and prosperity to the country in the place of chaos and poverty. The effect of their legislation has been truly beneficent. It is well known that ryots in many districts have raised themselves to the position of mokoraridars, talookdars, and zemindars. The value of landed property has doubled and trebled. new villages have sprung up, new village communities have been formed by hundreds, by the grant of rent-free lands to priests, carpenters, and blacksmiths, and estates improved by the construction of roads and embankments, by the digging of tanks and reclamation of jungle. I do not mean to say that there was a cessation of all disputes, and that Bengal was turned into a terrestrial paradise; but I do mean to say that the people were happy, and that good feeling existed to a large extent between the different classes. I do not attribute all this to disinterested motives, and to the charitable disposition of landholders. They assisted ryots, and at the same time they improved their own sources of income. They settled the disputes of ryots, with one another, and made settlements of *jummahs* without the intervention of ameens, mooktears, pleaders and moonsiffs. There was none to tell the ryots that their interests would be best secured by consulting pleaders and mooktears and resisting every demand either usual or unusual of the zemindars by a suit in court. Matters have greatly changed in this enlightened age. Civil and revenue officers of all grades are now vociferating to them that their landlords are tyrants and oppressors. Public officers, with a few honorable exceptions here and there, openly preach these sentiments, and even the judgment of some subordinate judicial officers are so written as to simply to create ill-feeling between the two classes. Such proceedings produce incalculable mischief. One bad judgment gives encouragement to hundreds of illdisposed ryots. The miscarriage of justice in one instance induces scores of ryots to try their luck in the judicial lottery. This is the origin of the growing misunderstanding between the ryots and their landholders, and it will I fear in a few years develop into the rancour of an Irish mobocracy unless checked in time. The so-called official friends of the ryots have got it into their heads that by putting down the zemindars they will elevate the position of the ryots, and at the same time secure to themselves an imperishable name But I will venture to say that they should ascertain what are the facts of the case before they adopt such one-sided opinions so injurious to the real interests of the country. It is a melancholy fact that the majority of our judicial and revenue officers have very little experience of the practical working of our mofussil institutions. Joint-Magistrates are appointed Additional or District Judges without any experience of civil suits. The moonsiffs and sub-judges take their cue from the decision of the District Judges, who are but very imperfect monitors, and the whole judicial system is thus based on an unsatisfactory footing. No body will deny that as long as such defects continue in the administration of justice, Government should not aggravate the mischief by enacting intricate laws calculated to mislead a simple agricultural people. The mischief has already unfortunately made some rapid strides by the machinations of village mooktears. Every right-minded person should entreat the Government not to create additional facilities for such evil doings, but enact such laws as would produce harmony and good feeling among the interested classes.

Babu Jogendra Chundra Ghose spoke to the following effect:—Gentlemen, I do not wish to speak at any great length on the new Rent Bill. I feel that matters have come to a pass when we may not courageously give out all our honest convictions But I have got one word to say to those of ou countrymen, who seem to be at times most forward in displaying an anti-Zemindar spirit.

I do not think they constitute a very large number, and some of them I know are hampered by awkward circumstances. But such as they are I want to inquire of them what and whom they inveigh against.

Do you, I ask them, find fault with individual landlords of Bengal or with the entire class, who hold perpetual tenures of various kinds? If it is as individuals you find fault with them, I ask again, do you consider those individuals blacker than the corresponding section of black sheep among the ryots of Bengal? Are the landlords you condemn, more unscrupulous and more cowardly all of them than many an ignorant ryot? Can you my friends lay your hand on your heart and say-yes? *If not, beware lest in your sweeping criticisms you include not only those other individuals, whom you never would bear to hear maligned, lest you condemn along with the present or the past, even the great future which lies before us all. If the present landlords have not given to their countrymen that satisfaction which is and has ever been the great ambition of the worthier members among them, I sincerely hope for a better state of things from a generation that is to follow. Many of our critics, I also hope, will before long become landlords themselves and prove to mankind that it is man's virtues alone which can be lastingly left behind.*

But some perhaps do condemn the Bengal landlords as a class. To them I say do you condemn us as men—yea your own countrymen—or because of the lands we have the good or bad fortune to own? The landlords of Bengal, though they possess a hereditary title to their property, are not a caste hedged with their virtues and their vices in an impenetrable hereditary organisation. Nor is their property so entailed on their families &c. as to exclude the rest of society from its blessings. It passes from hand to hand and often at auction sales without the least overture on the part of the older proprietor. Are we to suppose that a man stands condemned by merely investing his earnings in land? The landlords of Bengal are a section of the well-known class of Bhadraloks, and to condemn the one as a class of men is tantamount to the indefensible condemnation of the larger class which includes the critics themselves.

Is it then the tenure of land which most offends our critics? I really cannot conceive of a greater logical absurdity. I ask again is the tenure objected to in the interest of the ryot or that of our tax-master the Government? I do not think that the ryots lost any rights by the perpetual settlement. But I would waive the point for the nonce, and suppose for argument's sake that some ryots in the past lost some of their rights. But that has very little to do with the present question now that the settlement is almost a century old. If the perpetual settlement has injured the ryots' tenure the fault lay with a bye-gone Government, and you cannot now with any conscience require the present landlords to lose what money they or their fathers have invested in the venture. Then again if the ryot has no rights whatever and if for that you want the landlords to part with some of their own rights, you have very little reason to complain of the present state of affairs and still less to defend the proposed changes in the future. If the ryots have had no rights for the last 90 years, why then the blessings they now enjoy must be all owing to the sufferance, if not the benevolence, of the landlords whom you condemn. And would you my friends now offer in return *a thoughtless cheering to a fresh and more deliberate spoliation by the present Government?* Beware then of the *precedent* you help to set up.

None of these theories will hold; the cry really is from our tax-masters, and some of our countrymen shriek out in echo only because—because, alas! they cannot help! *Believe me, gentlemen, it rends my heart to think that we are all so poor, so feeble, that the most intelligent and the most energetic members of our community cannot afford to live without tasting the cup of bitter servitude.*

The caste-ridden Hindus, when they serve a master, do not serve for stated hours but accept their vocation as part of their life. Our Deputy Magistrates who have exposed themselves to so much obloquy and even our unworthy Police are but the instruments of an all-absorbing power, and it is but a mistaken forwardness on the part of some of our countrymen, a forwardness which nevertheless is begotten of a laudable and steadfast devotedness to their

master, it is this mistaken forwardness that brings us the worst of our sorrows from their hands. Look at the judicial service and mark how they follow the beck —often the foolish beck of the High Court! *If then I say, if any of these gentlemen of the Executive or Judicial Service should curry favor with higher authorities by seeking to further the cause of taxation, I can only pity them!*

One word more before I sit down, I mean it for the members of the great Government under which we live.

The incessant flow of men, whose ambition must be satisfied within the short period, during which they range from town to town in India, and before they are lost in the wide sea of British society in England—their incessant flow causes an incessant erosion in our Indian affairs, and there is nowhere for the loosened soil to settle into genuine life and progress.

Now, there are some among those who flow out from the Atlantic into the Indian Ocean, some who love us well but they can love us only second best; they must love their own countrymen first of all. If they did not do so they would be unnatural. To them I say with reference to the Rent Bill,—Here is a matter which does not concern your countrymen, and therefore do not meddle with it: if you meddle, you are sure to muddle! You have the Zemindaries of *Government* also in your hands: you have them in Madras, in Bombay and even here in the Khasmehals, why not confine your experimentation to where your *responsibilities* are more substantial?

But there are others, who would say "Perish India, but we must have money to spend as we please." Gentlemen! it is our misfortune that the British Government in India cannot get rid of men of this stamp. I would not mention them at all. But they exist: And them I would only put in mind of their own grand though homely maxim by saying, no better policy can be invented by man's ingenuity than the good old one—HONESTY.

Gentlemen! we are a subject community: Ours only is the right to petition our Sovereign and often unfortunately it boots not much if we kneel on from Governors to Governors General or from them again to Parliament and to its constituencies. But we may rest ourselves upon this that truth and justice will prevail in the end. But we must take care however that we do not by our own sectional defferences unsettle the conscience of our rulers, who as a nation have been perhaps not a little shaken by *mad yearnings toward Democracy, anarchical views of religion and doctrines of property more hideous still.*

COPPER COINS.

The Secretary laid on the table certain Copper Coins presented by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Opium Agent, Ghazipur, and said that perhaps his friend Dr. Rajendralala Mitra would favour the meeting with some remarks in elucidation of them.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra in response to the request of the Secretary said, the main object of the Association was to concern with the present; and not the past; it had to deal with, the living and not the dead; it was busy with what was going on and what was to come, and not what had been already consigned to the limbo of oblivion. It was to be apprehended, therefore, that the coins laid on the table, and which referred to a period of over two thousand years, would not attract attention. People would be too apt to set them down as pabulum for delvers like Jonathan Oldenbuck and Dryasdust. None can, however, rightly estimate the requirements of the present who does not recognise the value of the past. To the members of the Association the history of their country cannot but be a matter of grave interest, and inasmuch as the coins open a new and hitherto unknown chapter of that history, they cannot fail to be interesting. To some of the members the name of Agni Mitra was probably familiar as that of the hero of a well-known play, the *Malavika Agnimitra*, by the sweetest child of song, renowned Kalidasa. But the name was generally taken to be that of a creature of fancy, and not that of a man who once lived and flourished. To the readers of the Vishnu and the Vaya Puranas, as also of the Mahabhashya of Patangali, three other names of Mitras were known as princes of some renown; but nothing was known of their history. The lucky discovery of Mr. Rivett-Carnac had now produced tangible tokens of those princes and of several others whose names even were utterly unknown. In short, a whole dynasty had been put in its right place in the history of India. Dr. Mitra hoped that the gentemen he addressed should not misunderstand him. He did not attach any importance to the kings because they were Mitras, and it was the furthest from his wish to claim kinship with them. He knew nothing of the pedigree of his ancester who came from Kanuoj to Bengal. It may be that he was an obscure scion of a once reigning family, or simply the owner of a once royal name In neither case the matter was of any importance, but the case was different as regards history. The discovery of the coins has led to the development of a list of 17 kings of the house of the Sungas who held supremacy, over Behar Allahabad, Benares, parts of Oudh and parts of Central India, Their capital was at Pataliputra, the metropolis of the great Emperior Asoka. At their time there were copper coins in currency bearing their names and the emblems of their faith. The coins in their make bear no relation to Greek coins, and must therefore have been thoroughly indegenous; and they afforded strong presumptive proof that there were likewise gold and silver coins current at the time. What the specific name of the copper coins were the speaker did not exactly know; it was certain the word pyasa was not then known, but the word *karsapana* suggested the idea that the coins were called *karsa* which meant copper, a number of which made a *karsapana*. The order in which the names of the kings should be ranged had not yet been satisfactorily settled, but that those who bore them lived before the Mauriya dynasty of Magadha cannot be doubted.

Babu Bykantnath Bose seconded the motion.
Carried.

At this stage of the proceedings Baboo Amarendra Nath Chatterji thus addressed the meeting on the Rent Bill. He said that he did not wish at that late hour to discuss the provisions of the new Rent Bill, or to criticize the recommendations of the Commissioners. He wished, however, to remark that a change in legislation on such an important subject without collecting the opinions of those affected by it either by taking evidence, as was done by the Indigo Commission during the administration of Sir John Peter Grant, or by other means, could not be satisfactory to the people. He, the speaker, was no advocate in the exclusive interests of the Zemindar or of the Ryot. But he thought that it was due to both that their wishes should be consulted and their respective grievances properly enquired into. Such an enquiry has not been made, and it was difficult, therefore, to say how far those affected by the provisions of the Bill were prepared to accept the recommendations of the Commissioners as conducive to their welfare. The old Rent Law forming as it did a code by itself has been in operation since 1859, and it should not be changed without ascertaining fully as to what provisions of the same worked badly, and what improvements were really needed, as due to the respective interests of the Zemindar and Ryot.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

Baboo Jodoolal Mullick said that, for the last ten years he had been carefully observing the course of legislation with reference to landed interests; and the more closely he watched it, the more he was convinced that there was a steady tendency to create rights on the one hand, and to destroy them on the other. Therefore, in thinking over the subject, he could not help praising the foresight of his ancestors in their determination not to have zemindaries at all. (Laughter.)

Another subject on which he wished to offer a few remarks was the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill. Although there were 75 sections in the Bill, and some material alterations were to be made in the present law, he could not see the justification for an extension of the jurisdiction of the Court from 1,000 to 2,000 rupees. For small debts, a Small Cause Court was essentially necessary, but in cases where important points of law required to be settled, the services of good and superior legal talents was also essentially necessary. No provision was made in the Bill to indemnify the defendant for a vexatious suit, but the question of costs was allowed to be settled at the discretion of the presiding Judge. Another matter which pressed for consideration at the hands of the Legislature in connection with the Small Cause Courts Bill was that at present it was considered that immovable property could not be seized in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court. If for the attachment of a single hut, the process of the High Court was to be availed of, the expenses attendant on the issue of such a process would in many instances exceed the amount realisable by the decree. Then as to the question of relieving the High Court of a part of its duty, he was of opinion that if the system of speedy relief was established, as was now done in the case of promissory notes and liquidated claims, the objection of delay would be met. With these observations he would leave the whole question in the hands of the Committee, to be dealt with by them as the importance of the subject demanded.

Babu Kalinath Mitter remarked:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—I intended to make certain observations about the extension of the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court, but considering the lateness of the hour I shall try to be as brief as possible. My objection to this extension of the jurisdiction is far more serious than that of my friend the last speaker. I look upon it with alarm both as a citizen and one belonging to the legal profession. I have a suspicion that it is a prelude to the abolition of the Original side of the High Court and the conversion of the Presidency Small Cause Court into a District Court of Calcutta. For myself I am not prepared to submit to this change without an emphatic protest, and I believe that most of my friends present are at one with me on this point. Does the Calcutta Court of Small Causes enjoy that amount of confidence as to justify this enormous extension of its jurisdiction? Are the suitors who frequent that Court satisfied with the administration of justice by it. One class of the community viz., the European Traders of Calcutta, has certainly expressed their satisfaction, but it is well to enquire whether the thousands of suitors who do not belong to that class are equally satisfied? I have had some business in that Court and am therefore in a position to say that the suitors are anything but satisfied with this administration of justice by that Court. If a judge happens to decide wrongly either from ignorance or from mistaken notion of the facts or from prejudice the suitor who feels aggrieved has little chance of getting redress; the only provision of the present law which is intended to do justice in such cases is by a motion of new trial, but from my experience I have no hesitation in saying that the relief which it gives is a sham and a farce. In the old days of the late Mr. Fagan and Thompson when they sat as Judges of the Small Cause Court, the application for new trial was much more frequent and successful. It might be that our present Judges do not make so many mistakes as were committed by those learned Judges, but every one will admit that the latter enjoyed the confidence of the public and of the profession. It happens now-a-days that the learned Judge who originally tried the cases expresses his willingness of granting a new trial, but his learned colleague thinks that there is not the slightest necessity for it. Gentlemen, you will all agree with me in thinking that two thousand rupees is a large sum of money, and it therefore becomes necessary that when an erroneous judgment is pronounced that every facility should be afforded to have it rectified. Does the Bill which has been introduced afford those facilities I am sorry to observe it does not? It has made the same antiquated provision of new trials which I have already observed has wholly failed to give satisfaction. Strange to say that the reason ascribed for the change is the antiquated procedure of Act IX of 1850, and yet the framer of the Bill has thought fit to retain the antiquated provision of new triail. There is only one way by which this provision can be made much more effective than at present, that is if it were provided that one of the Judges of the High Court should sit with some of the Judges of the Small Cause Court in the disposal of the applications for new trial, but the likelihood of such a state of things is far too remote to be calculated upon, though I am reminded that Sir John Lawrence Peel used to sit almost every Saturday with the Judges of the Small Cause Court to hear appeals. It will be observed that a large portion of the procedure code has been made applicable to the proceedings in the Presidency Small Cause Court, but the important provision of taking notes of evidence has not been extended. I have many objections to offer to the details of the Bill, which will however be better discussed in committee than here. I will, however, notice one or two of them Provision is made for only one Barrister Judge, it seems to me that it will be better to have more Barrister Judges than have been provided for in the Bill. It is proposed that the senior in appointment of the judges who are barristers and advocates shall be called the chief judge and shall be the first of the judges in rank and precedence. Now this is anything but satisfactory, it may so happen that a briefless barrister holds the appointment of the 5th Judgship of that court and surely because his appointment might be of an older date he should not be the first Judge of that court in fact the appointment of first Judgship should be conferred on a barrister of some standing. It may be said that a barrister of standing would not accept the appointment, but it may not be unreasonable to expect that it would be otherwise, if the appointment is made a stepping stone to the bench of the High Court. There is another serious defect in the proposed Bill, namely, that no scale of costs has been fixed for the successful litigant; on the contrary it has been left to the discretion of the judge in trying the case to allow such costs as he may think fit. It is a fact which no one will deny that a successful litigant in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes does not realise the fee paid by him to his pleaders, and when attorneys and barristers are employed he realises only a small portion of the fees paid to them, whereas in the High Court he realises the whole of the party and party costs, the other costs generally being very small. Gentlemen I will not take your time further on the matter which requires your serious consideration, and I have no doubt the subject will have every attention given to it by the members of the Committee I may mention

that the Government of Bengal has sent the Bill to the Association for its opinion and has wished that it should be furnished by the 25th October, but as the holipays intervene and many members will go out it will not bo practicable to submit our opinion so early. I have no dout but that the time will be extended.

ADMISSION OF ADVOCATES TO THE HIGH COURT.—Babu Amerendranath Chatterjea said:—Sir, Before the meeting separates I beg leave to call attention to a matter of great importance to the native community. Under the charter of the High Court, our Judges have the power to admit Advocates for the High Court. Similar power was possessed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, under the charter by which the Supreme Court was established. But it is a matter of great regret that no Rules have yet been made by the High Court under which our countrymen can become advocates without going to England, and getting themselves called to the bar there. The unfortunate result of this Rule is that no one can become an Advocate without incurring the danger of loss of caste and religion. Honorable members are aware that those who have gone to England and returned here, have lost caste, and have not been able to regain their position in their families or in Hindu society. The present Rules are therefore very hard, and they loudly call for amendment. There is no reason why a visit to England should be insisted upon as an indispensable condition. I am quite aware of the great advantages of European education, and there can be no doubt, that a visit to and residence in England is productive of great benefit. But there is nothing in the profession of an Advocate as distinguished from that of a Vakil or an Attorney which renders it absolutely necessary that an Advocate should have a legal training in England. Sir, law can be studied with equal profit here, and the facilities for studying it, and acquiring an adequate proficiency in it, are the same in England and India. The practical knowledge of the profession of an Advocate can be acquired as readily and with the same profit here as in England. The circumstances of the country have vastly changed since the Supreme Court was established, and a colony, if I may use the expression, of British Barristers planted themselves here. There are Law Lectures in Colleges of which students are availing themselves, and I am sure, if the door be opened, hundreds of my countrymen will gain admission to the ranks of advocates and compete successfully with British Barristers for the prizes and honors of their profession. The doctrine that natives without a legal training in England cannot make successful Judges has long since exploded. In his speech in the House of Commons on the occasion of asking for leave to bring in the Bill for the establishment of High Courts in India, Lord Halifax, then Sir Charles Wood, quoted the opinion of Lord Canning that the natives of this country, without a legal training in England, were perfectly able to perform judicial duties. That opinion was endorsed by Parliament, and given effect to by providing for the appointment of Judges of the High Court from amongst the Vakils, and the members of the Subordinate Judicial Service. The native gentlemen, who have filled the office of High Court Judge, have proved eminently successful. The idea that education in England is indispensably necessary is dying apace and I hope will soon be extinct. The new rules made by the Secretary of State for the admission of natives to the Civil Service without passing a Competitive Examination in England, may be said to recognize the principle that a visit to England, and education there are not absolutely necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of Indian Administration. In Sir Lawrence Peel's time natives became Attorneys. May we hope that during the administration of the present able and high-minded Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta Rules may be passed of which our countrymen may avail themselves and become Advocates of the Court, without losing caste or religion. The resolution which I have the honor to move for your adoption is one which I am sure will have your support, as it doubtless has the sympathy of every patriotic native, and I may say with confidence, of those large-hearted Englishmen who love justice and fair play, and sincerely desire the amelioration of our country. Sir, I beg to move, that the subject of the admission of natives to the rank of advocates, without subjecting them to the necessity of going to England to get themselves called to the Bar in England, a condition, the fulfilment of which entails loss of caste and religion, be taken into consideration by the Committee of the British Indian Association and that the Committee of the Association be requested to take such action in the matter, either by memorial to the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, or otherwise as to the Committee may seem meet.

Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghose seconded the motion.

Carried.

At this late hour, Babu Joykissen Mookerjea said, he would not detain the meeting by further remarks, but handed the following observations to be embodied in the proceedings:—I take this opportunity of mentioning another subject illustrative of the interest and sympathy evinced by our official friends in the welfare of the peasantry. You are well aware that by the provisions of the law landholders and their Gomastas are compelled to bring suits for recovery of arrears of rent in many cases in which suits might have been avoided and accounts amicably settled with ryots in half an hour. A suit burdens the ryot with 4 or 5 Rupees in the shape of law charges and the zemindar with a rupee or two for extra charges in feeing the Court amlas and peons. The law charges for rent suits were not so heavy before, but the High Court Judges have raised the scale of charges of lawsuits in the Mofussil by Resolutions and circular orders. The Law Member of the Supreme Government has also imposed additional charges upon the suitors, such as fees for copies of decisions &c. The expense of the registry of leases has been doubled to what it was before. Hence the secret of large surplus over expenditure in the judicial department. Is it fair and just to enact a law for making registry compulsory and then to tax the people to an extent which leaves a profit to Government from such a measure? I would therefore suggest that the Government of Bengal be moved to remove this grievance. Justice should not be made a source of revenue to Government.

The repeated orders of Government for clearing water-courses and khals from accumulated silt appears to be totally disregarded by local authorities, such works need not entail any expense on the State. The only thing to be done is that district officers should get these works done by the agency of the district Engineer and then realise the expenditure thus incurred rateably from the parties whose lands have been benefited. To my knowledge there are many such works of small dimensions in Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapore for which applications were made to the district authorities but without any effect. I think the Association should persevere in representing to the Head of the Government this inexcusable indifference of the local authorities which causes a vast amount of misery to the people. Lands which would produce excellent food grains are allowed to remain under water, while the people are prevented from irrigating their fields in consequence of the silting up of the channels. Epidemic and endemic fevers are engendered by the accumulation of putrid waters. I would therefore propose that an earnest representation be made on the subject to Sir Ashley Eden who takes a lively interest in these matters.

Thanks were next voted to the chair, and the meeting separated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
V. V. Peranjpie Esq., Nagpore	5	0	0
Kumar Mohimarunjon Roy Chowdry, Kakina	5	0	0
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,, Monohurry Lall Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
,, Mohim Chunder Bysak, Nattore	8	4	0
,, Gour Doolal Dey, Mirhat	3	5	0
,, Bepin Behary Bose, Moonsheegunge	10	0	0
,, Issur Narain Sing, Muzufferpore	13	4	0
,, Krishnachurn Dutt, Madaripore	13	4	0
,, Kally Prosonno Banerjee, Sasseram	15	0	0
,, Mothooranath Sanyal, Tura	13	4	0
,, Woomeschunder Botobal, Barripore	13	0	0
,, Prosonnocoomar Ghosal, Mourbhunge	3	4	0
,, Krishnachunder Ghose, Bankipore	20	0	0
,, Kristodhone Mookerjee, Mania	0	10	0
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ERRATUM.

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Correspondence.

MYSORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

Sir,—I have come to know but recently who floods you with letters from Mysore as you have stated in your impression of the 30th August. I am glad I have to join issue with such a dignitary to whom the unfortunate Hebbars are bugbears. Such is the over-credulousness of the head of the local administration that he believes as gospel the wily insinuations of the Madrassees that whenever any hostile criticism appears in any organ, however high it may be, the Hebbar is at the bottom of it.

Are there not thinking men like myself in other castes of Mysoreans? Have they no opinions to offer, and no grievance to be redressed? Are the actions of the local Government so perfect as to be beyond criticism?

As men under the influence of the moon have their lucid intervals, so your correspondent must be given credit for speaking sense at intervals. The British Government is now in *loco parentis* to the Maharajah, and the surrender of one tithe of the territory on plea of protection of imperial interests, will apparently reflect on the good faith and fair play of the British Government.

Good name and moral prestige of England are more valuable to her than ten Mysores put together.

Every true Mysorean must advise the youthful Maharajah not to part with an inch of territory in any corner of it, but to try by frugal and economical means to put by in process of time such a fund as to meet his engagements with the British Government for all time to come. He must follow the example of his good sire who in 1867 declined to resign his pretensions to a jot of his country when restoration of only a part of the country was temptingly offered to him as a consideration.

I am not one with the *Madras Mail* in advocating the retention of Bangalore or any other part of Mysore. Bangalore is the second capital of Mysore and possesses a better climate than Mysore itself. The Maharajah had better dispose of his moveable private property, rather than give up Bangalore or an inch of land, more especially as his great ancestor Chick Deoraj bought Bangolore some centuries ago for the then enormous price of three lacs of rupees.

Your correspondent speaks with certainty that there would be no necessity for the annexation of any part of the Province. I would have said 'amen' to your correspondent, had not the political actions of the present administration contained in them germs of the evil which it professes to repress. In the name of economy the local Government has swept away and is still sweeping off Mysore the European element, and substituted in its place a most discordant element of foreign extraction driving off *nolens volens* all the able sons of the soil who could have served as breakwaters in a political deluge. The European element, though expensive for a native administration, served as oil over all political troubles in consequence of its moral excellence. The foreigners who now fill the strongholds of power have no manner of sympathy with the governed, and who will have no local influence and therefore powerless to do good in a trying season such as a Famine &c.

I am afraid that sooner or later the old drama of 1832-33 will have to be repeated. On the assumption of the country in 1832, two Commissioners were appointed for the administration of Mysore. One was a Bengal Officer and the other belonged to the Bombay Presidency. They were at loggerheads—one was for the retention of Mysoreans in office, while the other flooded the country with Bombay officials. Matters reached the ears of Lord William Bentinck, who ordered the abolition of one of the Commissioners and the *relegation* of the *Bombay Officials*. The country is full of Madrassees and in an unfortunate hour Lord Lytton delegated the duty of remodelling the administration to Mr. J. D. Gordon C. S. I., who possesses too many weak points to be a Bowring, a Dalyell or an Aitchison, the last of whom, unhappily for the Mysoreans, did not accept the Chief Commissionership of Mysore. I wish Lord Ripon would send him to Mysore to set matters right.

If the expenditure of the D. P. W. was so enormous as to bring about the bankruptcy of Mysore, it was compensated by extensive public works of utility, but under the policy the present administration is following recklessly the country has been denuded of almost all experienced Native Officers and the pension list, a most unproductive charge, has swollen out of all proportion without the prospect of its decrease for more than a quarter of a century according to the calculations of actuaries. All this in view of a *beauideal* of a novel administration.

Under the present state of financial measures the country is not likely to regain in two decades the flourishing condition in which it was left by that great statesman Sir Mark Cubbon in 1860. Your correspondent's comparison of Mysore with Travancore or Baroda is out of place. But it must be said to the honor of the late Maharajah, that notwithstanding the most adverse circumstances, His Highness' subsidy was not a day in arrears. In speaking of such a contingency the *Mail* has been over-cautious.

It is a damnable lie to father on the persecuted Hebbars the exposure of the jewel mystery by the *Statesman*. The Hebbar is at the bottom of it no more than a man in the moon. The jewel affair has been the theme of much whispering in and about Mysore, none having the moral courage to expose it. That the *Statesman* has fearlessly done its duty has been a source of universal satisfaction in Mysore. The authorities have been stifling all enquiries by a bold assertion like that they have made in that inspired *Pioneer*, which assertion will, I am sure eventually collapse beneath the light of facts.

A strong minded Dewan is the panacea of all existing evils. It really a genius is required to make a Dewan *par excellence* neither Mr. Rangacharlu nor Mr. B. Krishnaiengar will do. But if the available material is to be utilised, a Mysorean is preferable in Mysore. Both are on the wrong side of fifty. The one has no manner of personal influence, and his knowledge of politics is all theoretical, while, the other is thoroughly a practical man of superior common sense. Lord Ripon will do well to appoint to the Dewanship him whose eligibility would be voted by a majority of all the old statesmen who ruled Mysore, other than Mr. Gordon, whose undue predilections for his Madras protege will scarcely make him an independent and impartial referee.

A TRUE MYSOREAN,

Mysore Province 12th September.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 6, 1880

GENERAL.—Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore. is allowed leave for three months, under the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th October next.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was in charge of the Sungoo Division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts district from the 11th June to the 15th July 1880.

Babu Shama Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is transferred to the district of Julpigoree.

Babu Umbica Churn Roy Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigree, is transferred to Furreedpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Madaripore Division of that district.

Mr. M. Finucane, Assistant Magistrate and Collector is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of Gya.

Mr. W. R. Ricketts, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Coittagong Hill Tracts districts.

Moulvi Ahmed, Deputy Magistate and deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is transferred to the district of Chittagong.

The orders of the 15th instant, transferring Babu Juggut Chunder Shome, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24 Pergunnahs, to the district of Chittagong, are cancelled.

Mr. H. Beverley, Additional District and Sessions Judge 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil LeaveCode, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the town of Calcutt.

Babu Prankrishna Dass, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of Bagirhat, in the Jessore district, is allowed leave for one month, under Rule 2, section 13, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Obhoy Chunder Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 8, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 21st August 1879.

Mr. C. F. Magrath, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 19th instant, *vice* Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, on leave.

Babu Gour Das Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-two days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Kali Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for 23 days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Leave Code, with effect from the 8th proximo.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the district of Jessore.

Advertisements.

DEATH.

Borooah.—At Debrugarh Assam, on the 27th September 1880 Durganund, *alias* Durgali Bapa, the 4th son of Srijut Poornanund Borooah, Extra Assistant Commissioner. Aged 4 years.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY.

Notice.

This Tramway is now open for traffic between Silligori and Kurseong, and Passengers, Parcels, and Goods can be booked through from Sealdah to Darjeeling and intermediate Stations or *vice versa*, arrangements having been made to convey by Tonga or otherwise, all Passengers and Goods to and from the temporary terminus of the Tramway.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, Sealdah ; N. B. S. Railway Saidpore, and Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company Ld. at Silligori, Kurseong, Darjeeling, and the various intermediate Stations or to the undersigned.

Calcutta. 22nd September, 1880. } GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Secretaries.*

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4, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

NOTICE.

Babu Rojonikant Chatterji, is the only member of our firm who will sign bills and receipts, and is alone authorized to receive and pay money on account of our firm.

BREUER CHATTERJI, & Co.,
4 Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NEPAUL SAUL TIMBERS.

For Sale.

A large number of Saul Timbers from 3 to 6 feet in girth and 26 to 28 feet in length are now lying for sale at our Depot at Nawabgunge on the river Mohanunda near Dingraghat (Purneah) more are on the way and will arrive at the Depot at the end of the rainy season. Purchasers can have them either at Maldah or Chapghaty mohanah by previously arranging with the undersigned.

For terms and particulars apply to Baboo Jogesh Chunder Roya and Lutchmikant Upadhaya.

Nawabgunge
Dingraghat (Purneah)

Or to Baboo Bonomali Roy, care of Baboo Hari Das Prodhan, Darjeeling.

THE

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

Capital 20,00,000 in 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 10. each, payable one rupee per share on application, one rupee on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than one rupee per share, each call being subject to three month's notice.

The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates :—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

On *Fixed Deposits* @ 4% per annum on 3 months' ; 6% on six months' ; 7½% on 12 months' and 9% on two years'. Notice of withdrawal. *Fixed Deposit* account will not be opened with any sum less than Rs. 100.

These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

It does the usual Banking and Agency business.

For further particulars, apply to—

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary.
No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

পোর্ট ক্যানিং ল্যাণ্ড ইম্প্রুভমেণ্ট কোং লিমিটেড

বিজ্ঞাপন—নিম্নলিখিত কয়েকটী বিষয় নির্দ্ধার্য্য করিবার জন্য আগামি ১৮ই অক্টবর তারিখে বেলা তিন ঘটিকার সময়ে বোম্বাই নগরীস্থ ৮নং ফার্বস ষ্ট্রীটস্থিত রেজষ্টর করা আপিসে অত্র কোম্পানির অষ্টম সাধারণ সভার অধিবেশন হইবেক।

১ম—১৮৮০ সালের ৩০শে এপ্রেল তারিখে অবশান বৎসরের অধ্যক্ষ সভার বিজ্ঞাপনি এবং বাৎসরিক পরিক্ষীত হিসাবের রেওয়া গ্রহণ ও মঞ্জুর করা।

২য়—লাভের অংশ নির্দ্ধারণ।

৩য়—মেং ফ্রামজী জেমসেটজি বাটলিবারকে একজন অধ্যক্ষ মনোনীত করা হইয়াছে তাহা গ্রাহ্য করা।

৪র্থ—যে দুই জন-অধ্যক্ষ নিষ্কারিত কাল অতীত হওন জন্য অধ্যক্ষতা ত্যাগ করিতেছেন এবং যাঁহারা পুনরায় মনোনীত হইবার যোগ্য তাঁহাদিগের স্থানে আর দুই জন অধ্যক্ষ মনোনীত করা।

৫ম—১৮৮১ সালের ৩০শে এপ্রেল তারিখে অবশান বৎসরের জন্য হিসাব পরিক্ষক নিযুক্ত করা এবং তাঁহাদিগের বেতন নির্দ্ধারণ করা।

এই কোম্পানির ট্রান্সফার বহি ১১ অক্টবর তারিখাবধি ১৮ অক্টবর পর্য্যন্ত বন্ধ থাকিবেক।

বোম্বাই ১লা অক্টবর তারিখ
সন ১৮৮০ সাল } অধ্যক্ষ সভাব হুকুমাত্ ক্রমে সদানন্দ বালক্রিস্না কর্ম্মাধ্যক্ষ

আদরিণী।

বঙ্গদর্শন, বান্ধব, আর্য্যদর্শন, কল্পদ্রুম প্রভৃতি সুপ্রসিদ্ধ মাসিক পত্র সমূহের কতিপয় সুলেখক কর্ত্তৃক আদরিণী নামে একখানি মাসিক পত্রিকা ও সমালোচনী (১২ পেজি রয়েলের ৩০ পৃষ্ঠা) আগামী অগ্রহায়ন মাস হইতে নিয়মিত রূপে প্রকাশিত হইবেক। অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য ডাকমাসুল সমেত ২, টাকা। যাঁহারা গ্রাহক শ্রেণী ভুক্ত হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন অনুগ্রহ করিয়া আমাকে জানাইবেন।

বালোড় রাজহাট পোষ্ট আফিস্ হুগলী। শ্রীতারকনাথ বিশ্বাস, আদরিণীকার্য্যাধ্যক্ষ।

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA,

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Hardware Merchants, Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE, RETAIL,

AND

GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR THE

CELEBRATED RUDGE BICYCLE,

Will be glad to register Orders for the same :

T. E. THOMSON & C.,

HAVE ALSO NOW TO HAND

BICYCLES & TRICYCLES

By the best Makers in the United Kingdom.

Particulars and Prices on application.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

AMRITARASA.

☞ *PRICE REDUCED.*

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4, packing charges annas 8. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE *beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of* SILVER MEDALS, *suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.*

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD OR SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon ... ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¾ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
,, ,, 1½ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

	Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pebbles, Concave, Convex spectacles...	Rs. 6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	,, 5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	,, 3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver	,, 5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

FOR SALE.

Two pieces of land divided by a road, measuring more or less 2 Biggas, situate on the River bank, Chundernagore, suitable for construction of ghat with temple or dwelling house, at present tenanted.

Apply to Printer.

The Temple of Urania; or, The Art of Foretelling Events by Geomancy; the Pythagorean Wheel of Fortune, &c., &c. By M. Nostradamus, Rs. 5 per copy. Apply to Mr. Thos. Smith, City Press; and W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

GREAT RUSSAPAGLAH NURSERY.

The undersigned begs to call attention of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to the large stock of Fruit, Flower and Ornamental plants and seeds for sale at the above Nursery. The plants are genuine and their prices moderate.

Descriptive Price List will be forwarded on application with half-anna postage stamp.

NOOROODEEN KHAN.

Proprietor G. R. Nursery.

Russapaglah, via Tallygunge P. O.

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE. **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co's
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF NATIVE PRINCES AND GENTRY TO THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING.

PUJAH FESTIVITIES.

Brokaded Silk Satins and Velvets.
Plain Silk Satins and Velvets.
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits arising during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79.
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,774,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£368,686

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Seventieth Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Held at Edinburgh, on Friday, 2nd April, 1880.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business of the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December 1879.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1,084 Policies assuring £922,044, the new Premiums on which amount to £30,410-17-1.

For the year 1879 the Income of the Life Department from Premiums and interest amounted to £448,696-4-7.

The Claims which arose during the year, including 17 Endowments, were 265 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £279,054-2-0, after deducting re-assurances. The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,[illegible]-11-4, being an increase of £137,319-0-1 over the amount on 31st December 1878. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and by Act of Parliament is set aside to meet the claims under this Department of the Company's business.

General Agents for India; ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.

No. 1. Hastings-Street, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at-4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. [illegible]-16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.

JUST ARRIVED.

Per "S. S. DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH."

Homœopathic Medicines, Phials, Corks, filters, clinical thermometers, other requisities &

TO BE HAD AT

Datta's Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Battalah, Calcutta.

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